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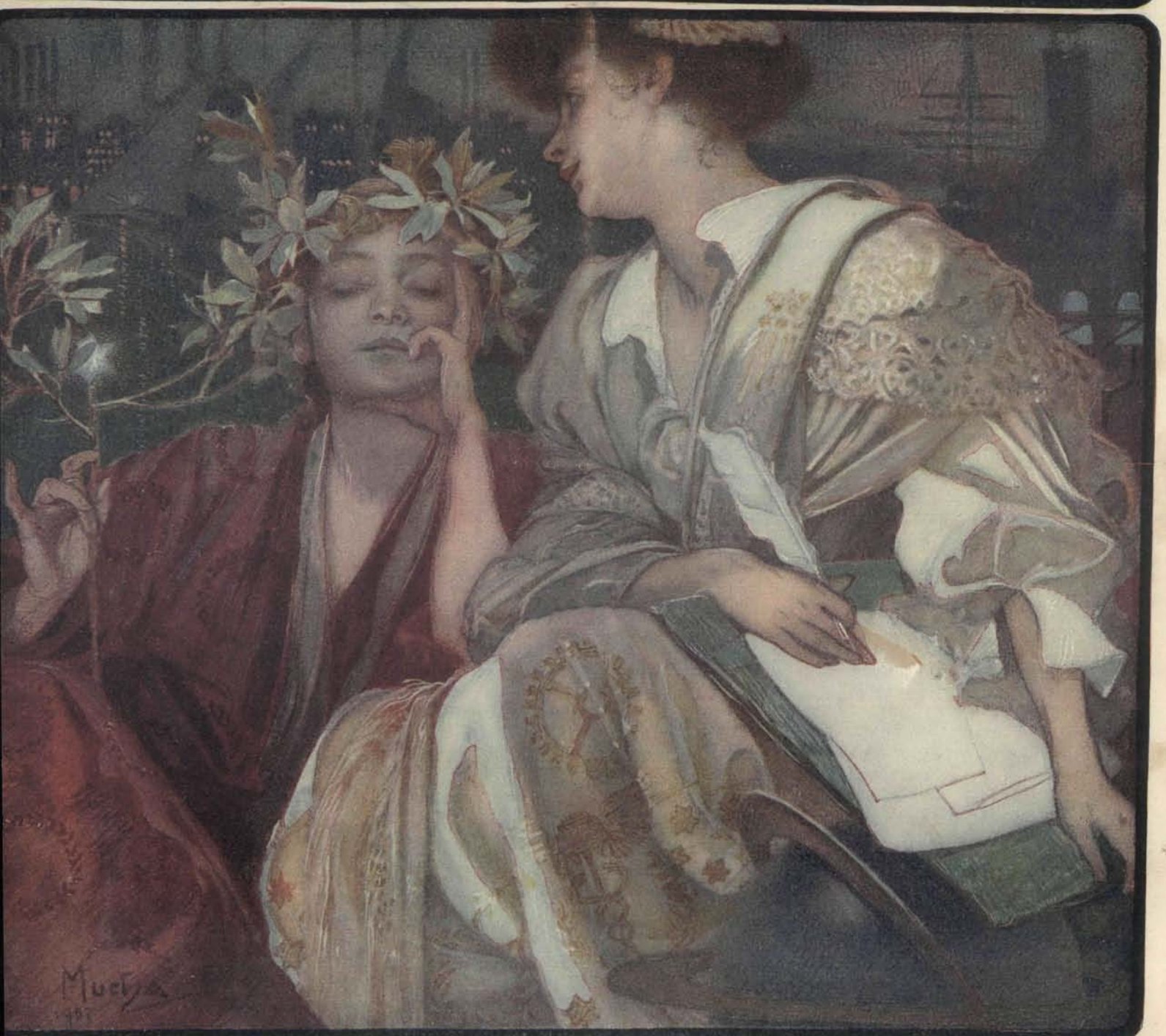

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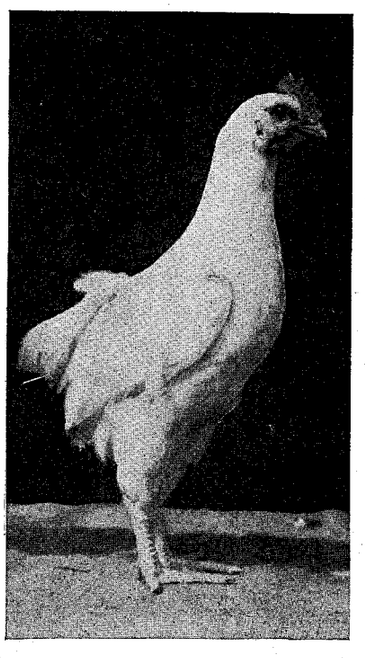

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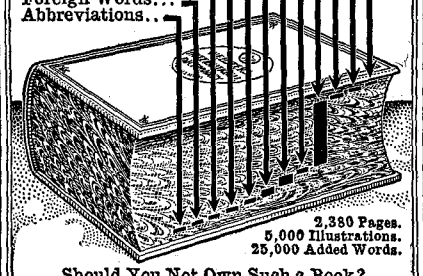

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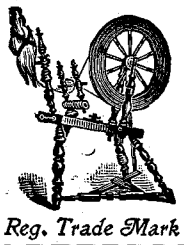

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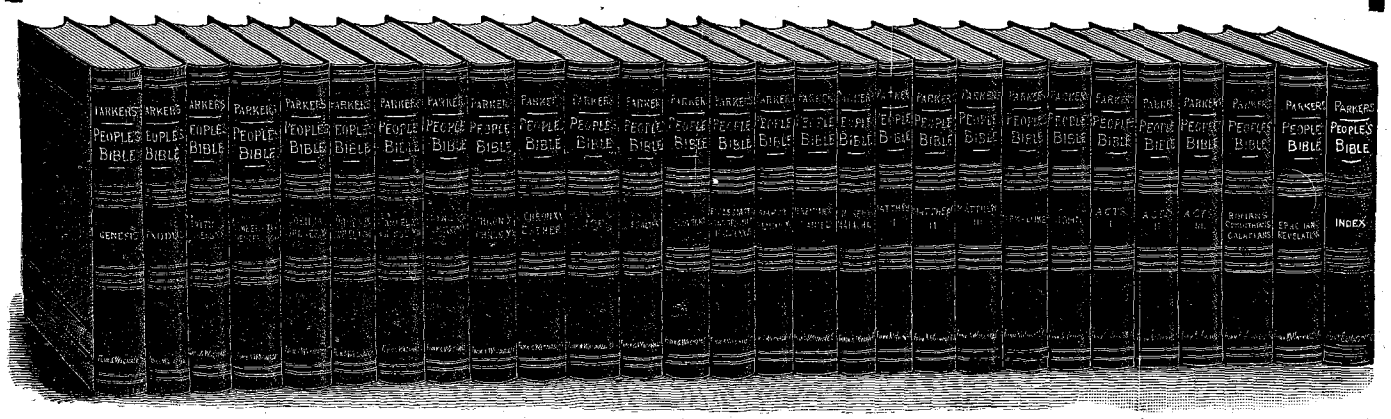

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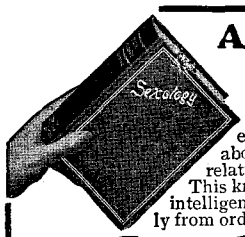

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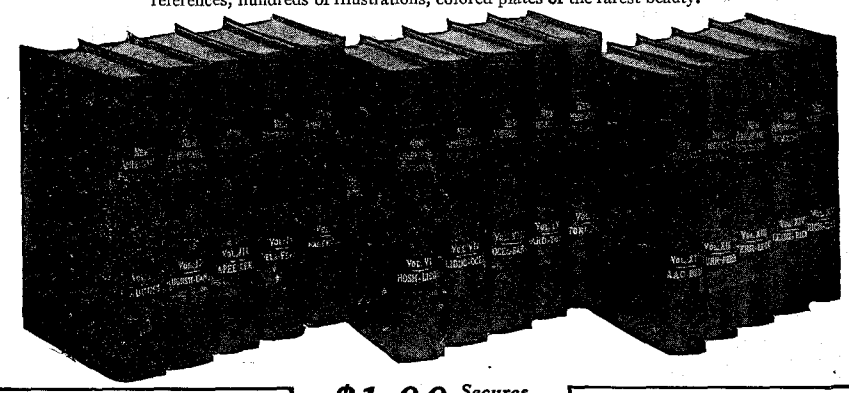

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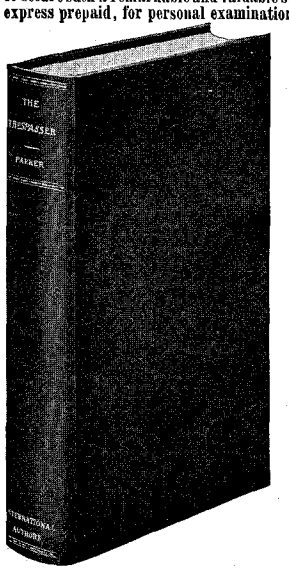

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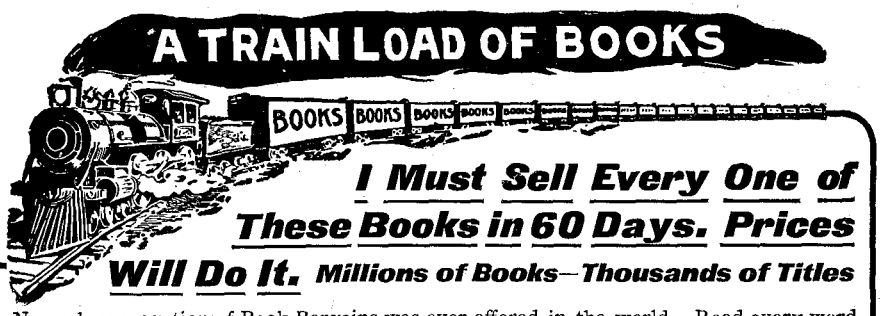

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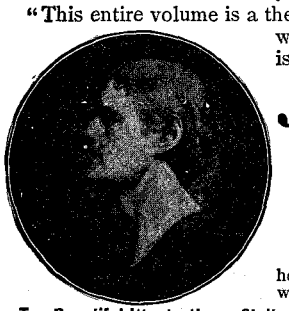

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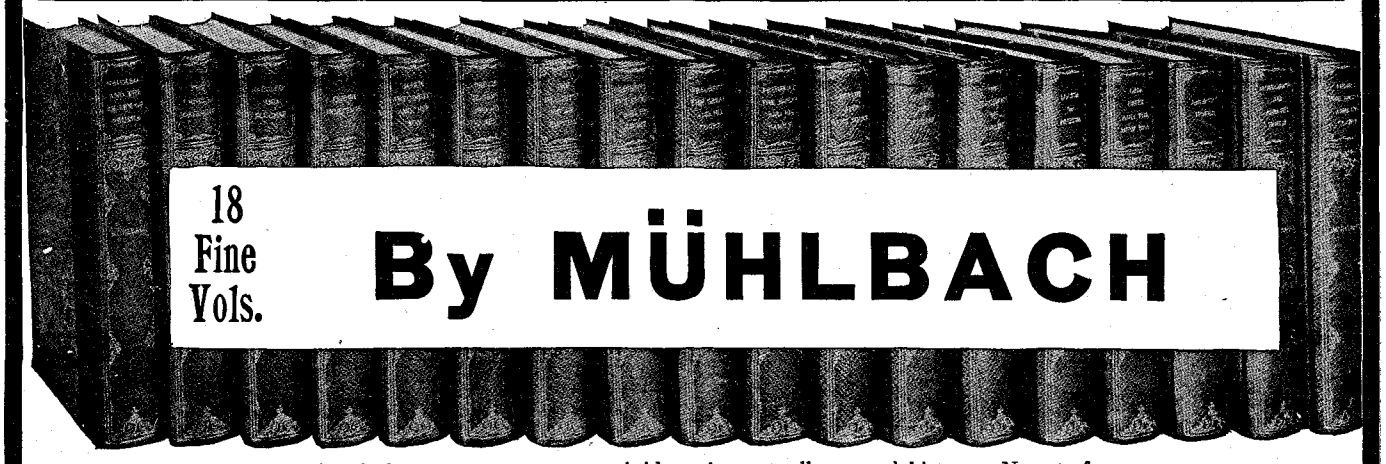

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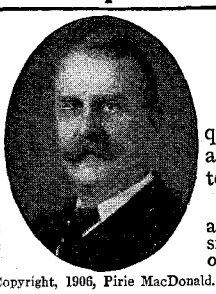

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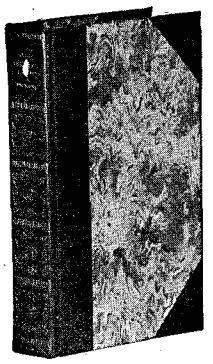

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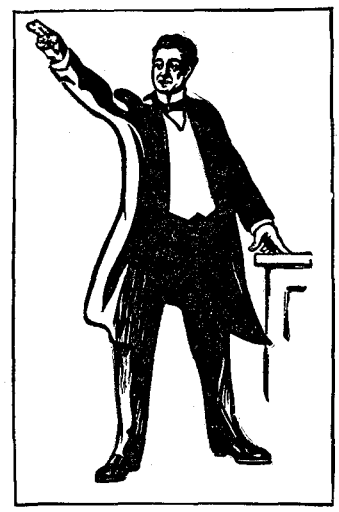

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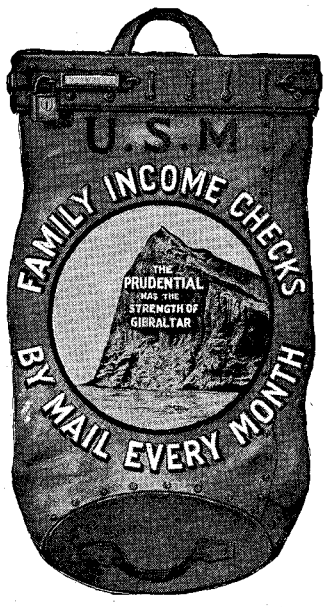

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VOL. XXXVII., No. 16 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 965

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BALKAN CRISIS

TURKEY in her sudden embarrassment—in the midst of rejoicing over her new constitution stript in a single week of Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Crete—wins the generous sympathy of the American press. Officially, as the State Department has pointed out, the United States is not concerned with the situation which is keeping all the Foreign Offices of Europe on tenter-hooks. Nevertheless, our papers have been following every varying phase of that situation with an interest which has even overshadowed our own political struggle which is drawing so near to its climax. It is generally conceded that whatever the outcome for Europe—and as the Washington *Post* remarks, the situation fairly bristles with possibilities of conflict—the Turks deserve our tribute of praise for their patience and self-restraint under conditions of great provocation. "Despite the fair and plausible words of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary it must be conceded that Turkey stands better than those Powers in the light of truth and justice," remarks the New York *Tribune;* and the Chicago *Post*, while sympathizing with the Bulgars' craving for independence, regrets that their need must be made the instrument for hampering the development of the "new idea" in Turkey. The Young Turks know, asserts the New York *Sun*, that there is a vast conspiracy at half a dozen capitals to destroy the new reformed Government and to reduce the Empire to anarchy. It was a war, it will be remembered, that robbed Turkey of its constitutional government thirty years ago.

CZAR FERDINAND AND HIS CONSORT.

On October 5th Bulgaria proclaimed its independence of Turkey, and Prince Ferdinand assumed his new title, Czar of Bulgaria.

The fact that these dramatic political changes among the Balkan States are nominal rather than real—Turkey so far having lost nothing, in a material sense, except the tribute from Eastern Rumelia—does not make them less ominous. "The spectacle of Young Turkey crumbling apart where old, decadent Turkey managed to struggle on and hold together, may contribute a striking chapter to the ironies of history," comments the New York *Post*. In previous crises in the Balkans since the framing of the Treaty of Berlin trouble has been averted by the united action of the Powers which signed that treaty. But now, as the press point out, the situation is complicated by the attitude of one of these signatories, since Austria refuses to permit any review of her action in annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Concert of Europe appears to be moribund, if not dead, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, which goes on to say:

"Apparently there is no Power inclined to go far in support of Turkey's interests, while several deprecate the continued 'agitation' by the Balkan nations for more paring down of the Ottoman Empire. It does not follow, however, grave as the situation is, that the Turk is to be driven out of Europe this time. International jealousies have conserved the sultanate in Europe far more that Turkish prowess, respectable as that prowess is, and we may be reasonably certain that Russia has simply remanded to a more favorable juncture 'the march on Constantinople,' and that should she start upon it she would be antagonized by the Dreibund and by Great Britain as well."

Altho Turkey indicates a willingness to restrict her activities to the making of formal protests until the Powers have time to decide on their course, and altho the first warlike clamor of the Servians against Austria seems to have been temporarily checked by wiser counsels, the situation remains one of grave menace in the eyes of most observers. Berlin, according to London dispatches, anticipates war, and American papers

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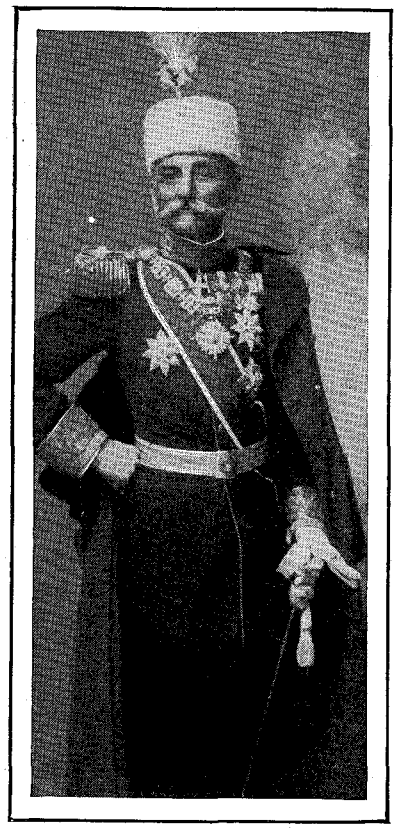
urge the Powers to act quickly if they would prevent such an outcome. While Germany's attitude is regarded with suspicion, Austria's is frankly condemned. Says the New York *Evening Sun:*



KING PETER OF SERVIA,
Whose reign has fallen on troublous times.

"For years Austria prevented the Powers from restoring order in Macedonia. The Young Turks succeeded. Then the statesmen at Vienna proceeded to use their tool, Bulgaria, to insult Turkey, obviously with the intention of driving the country into war which might result in the fall of the new régime. On the other hand, should the Government show no resentment, an admirable opportunity would be afforded to the reactionaries.

"The Austrian attitude is impertinence itself. Having violated the Treaty of Berlin, Franz Josef's Ministers say that it would be a slight to him to question his annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Besides, it was 'in the interest of civilization.' As if civilization did not cover a multitude of sins!

"One result is certain. The acquiescence of Germany in her neighbor's breach of faith will strengthen the existing good feeling between Russia and Great Britain, and these two nations must use their influence to protect the new Government of Turkey from the destruction that threatens it. In this they will have the aid of France."

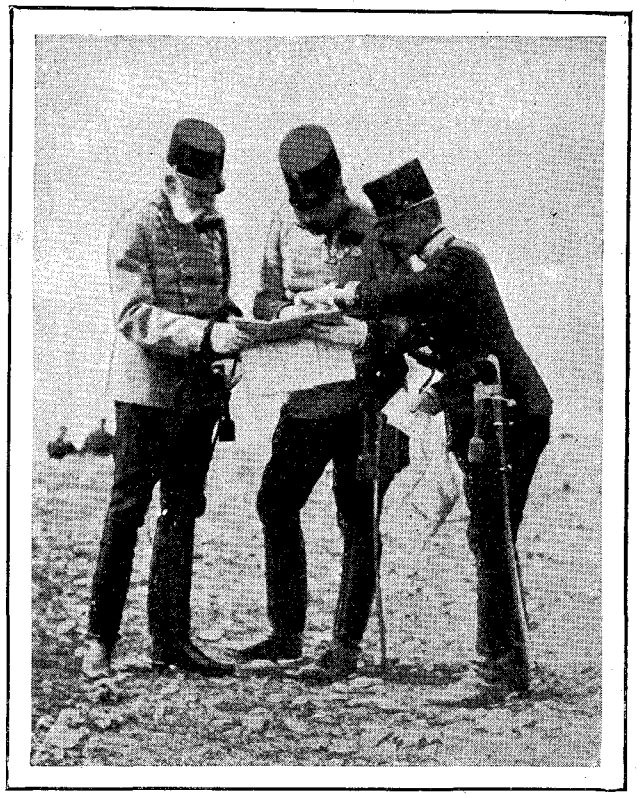
"It is in Vienna, as it has been from the beginning, that war threatens," says *The World*. *The Tribune* sums up the situation in the following comprehensive paragraphs:

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

"There is also much talk of a congress of the Powers, at Paris, London, or Rome, for the settlement of the trouble. There was a congress thirty years ago at Berlin which created the situation the disturbance of which has caused the present crisis. Why not reconvene that congress, or constitute its logical successor, to deal with the alleged infractions of the treaty which was then made? That appears on the face of it to be a reasonable and practicable demand, but there are some obstacles in the way of it. Such a congress can be called with any prospect of success only by common consent and with common agreement upon the issues which are to form its agenda. But such consent and agreement seem at present out of the question.

"Austria-Hungary will not enter such a congress unless her title to Bosnia and Herzegovina is recognized in advance and all question of her right to seize those provinces is excluded from consideration. That is, she will not enter a congress unless the other Powers agree to ignore the very thing to discuss which the congress is chiefly desired.

"Russia will not agree to a congress unless it is empowered to consider a general revision of the whole Treaty of Berlin, including



EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF.
With Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) studying Field Marshal Hügel's plan of campaign.

the clause which bars the Dardanelles to the passage of Russian war-ships.

"Great Britain will not agree to a congress unless it is expressly stipulated that it shall not generally revise the Treaty of Berlin, but shall confine itself to the particular issues which have just been raised."

But as yet, says the Springfield *Republican*, conditions do not appear more threatening than they did in 1885, when Bulgaria, in defiance of the Berlin Treaty, took forcible possession of Eastern Rumelia, and brought on a war with Servia in consequence. At that time Servia was defeated and the Treaty of Berlin amended without embroiling Europe.

If there should be war in Europe, in which two or more of the great Powers were compelled to take part, what would be the effect upon the United States? asks *The Wall Street Journal*. It answers its own question thus:

"The first effect would be to lead many investors in American securities to sell them, not because of lack of confidence in the United States, but because of the necessity of floating the war securities. This selling of foreign holdings of American securities

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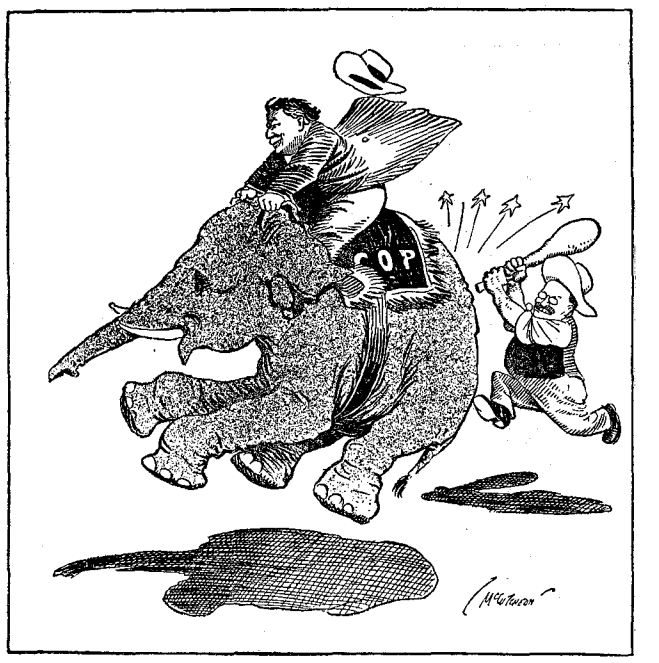
POSSIBLE BOREDOM IN AFRICA.
How tame it will appear after the fierce letter-writing struggle of to-day!
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



GET UP.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

SPORT ON TWO CONTINENTS.

would have an unfavorable effect upon our stock market. This would probably be the immediate effect. Then would come the stimulus which war always gives to speculation. The United States would undoubtedly benefit by the misfortune of Europe. The prices for our crop products would advance. There would be a great demand for our manufactured products. Our commerce would be expanded by the fact that other nations were too busy fighting to give needed attention to the expansion of their own trade.

"After this there would be a third effect which would be the world exhaustion as a result of the fearful waste caused by war. This exhaustion would be felt for the most part in the countries immediately concerned, but it would be also reflected in the United States, for in one way or another the world has to pay the penalty for the disobedience to law and the penalty for waste."

ATTAINTING THE PRESIDENT OF KEROSENE

"THOSE who live in White Houses shouldn't throw mud," incisively remarks an anonymous correspondent of the New York *Sun*, evidently after reading Judge Parker's speech in Baltimore, in which a large handful of this material was sent back in the direction of the Executive Mansion. Judge Parker was formerly Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in New York State, was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency four years ago, and is thought likely to be made a justice of the United States Supreme Court if Mr. Bryan is elected, so that *The Sun* believes his charges "can not be safely ignored by the chief participants in the alleged transaction." These allegations "show beyond any doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has been less than candid in his efforts to infuse kerosene into the present campaign," believes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.); and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) observes that "in view of the pious horror with which Mr. Roosevelt has exploited the connection of Governor Haskell and others with the Standard Oil Company, it is in order for him to clear up his own connection with it."

After speaking of Mr. Harriman's contribution to the Roosevelt campaign fund in 1904, and President Roosevelt's recent scathing denunciation of Haskell, Judge Parker went on to say:

"When Roosevelt so sweepingly condemned Haskell for his alleged connection with the Standard Oil Company, he perhaps forgot that in 1904 his, Roosevelt's, committee received $100,000 from the Standard Oil Company for the campaign fund, and used it. And when Treasurer George B. Cortelyou, of the National Committee, in that year went to the Standard Oil Company by appointment to ask for money for the campaign fund, he was not satisfied with $100,000, but wanted more.

"It may be true that Roosevelt wrote to Cortelyou telling him to send that $100,000 back to the Standard Oil Company, but it is equally true that Cortelyou did not send it back but used it. And it is also true that he was never punished by Roosevelt for not sending the money back. On the contrary, he was rewarded by being made Postmaster-General of the United States and afterward Secretary of the Treasury."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.
—Gillam in the New York *Globe*.

This gives the New York *Sun* (Ind.) another chance to uncork the vials of its wrath against the President, altho we are not sure

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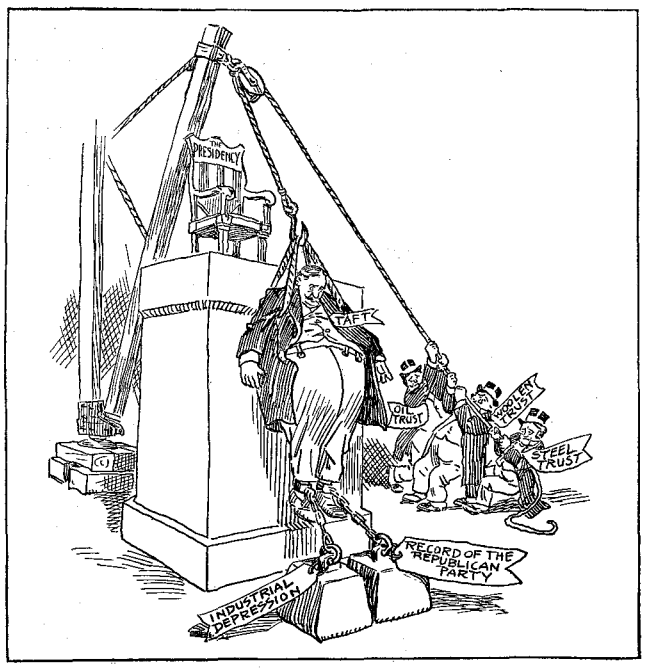
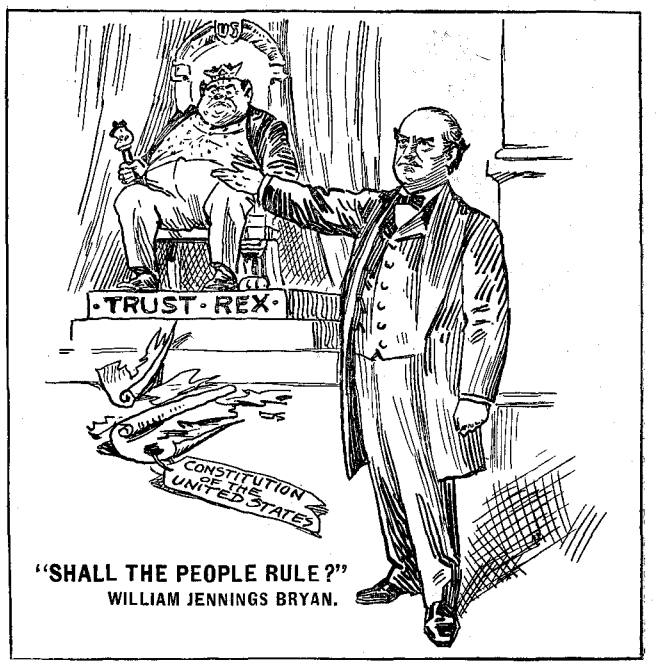


A BIG JOB.
A cartoon, by De Mar, circulated in the Democratic Text-Book.



THE ENTHRONED HOG.
A campaign poster issued by the Democratic National Committee.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC ARSENAL.

that there ever was a cork. This is the way it treats the President, who says *The Sun* is the only comic paper he reads:

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt would have sent for 'My dear Harriman' to raise money on the eve of an election, coupling with the invitation the stimulating assurance that 'a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign'? A Tammany grafter taking his toll of suffering and shame could not have been more direct.

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt would have directed two years later an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Union Pacific Railway system, upon the receipt of information conveyed by Mr. James Schoolcraft Sherman that Mr. Harriman declined to be mulcted further for campaign contributions?

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt could have detached from his Cabinet the Secretary who was officially most intimately connected with commerce and industry, and therefore with great corporations, and make him the chairman of the Republican National Committee?

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt would have sought, through his personal selection of such chairman, a contribution of $100,000 from the Standard Oil Company to help reelect himself?

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt would for his own protection have written simultaneously a letter which directed Mr. Cortelyou to return the Standard Oil contribution and then tacitly permit its retention and actual use in the campaign?

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt, with the money of Mr. Harriman, the Standard-Oil Company, and the insurance companies actively in use for his reelection, could write a letter to his rival candidate for Presidential honors so full of assumed indignation and righteous horror at a truthful accusation that his countrymen gladly accepted the false answer for the true charge and triumphantly carries the recipient and chief beneficiary of the corporation contributions to a great personal triumph as the very exemplar of moral probity and superior righteousness?

"Who but Theodore Roosevelt could so steal 'the livery of the court of heaven' by clothing that which closely bordered on executive blackmail in a cloudy veil of smug hypocrisy?

"Notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's special qualifications as a campaign collector we venture the prediction that the contributions which will follow his intervention will not fall as thickly as do the autumn leaves.

"At least the thinking portion of the American people know Mr. Roosevelt better than they did four years ago."

In turning to the other side of the argument, we can begin with *The Sun's* own evening edition, which declared on the evening before the above editorial appeared that "Mr. Parker can not be taken more seriously as an amateur campaigner than as a candidate," and "his roarings can provoke only amusement or mild irritation at the present time among intelligent men." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) argues thus that Judge Parker's charge fails when we come to the practical application of it:

"The transaction may be exactly as Judge Parker says it was, but in the face of the activity of the Roosevelt Administration against the Standard Oil, whatever else is proved, it is not shown that the company received any consideration on account of its liberality. Let us say once more that we are not defending the President from any of these accusations. We are discussing what effect the revelations should have upon Mr. Taft's political fortunes. Everybody knows that corporations heretofore have contributed liberally to the campaign funds of both political parties. There has never been any doubt that the Standard Oil Company put its money in politics where it would do the most good. No one will deny that political corruption had reached a state that was most deplorable. But now the question arises as to who was mainly responsible for arousing a public sentiment that insisted upon a change. Who stirred the public conscience until it was thoroughly awake to the enormity of the evil? Who preached the doctrine of decency in public life until there was developed a semi-hysterical revolt against corporation activity in politics and election debauchery?

"Even those who do not approve of many things the President does must admit that he more than any other one man or all other men put together is to be credited with this moral revolution. Now, what Judge Parker asks us to do is that we shall vote against Mr. Taft because the Standard Oil Company contributed money to the Roosevelt campaign fund. In the light of what followed the contribution the appeal, we believe, will fall on deaf ears. And this notwithstanding the President, by his attack on Haskell, has made it appear that he thinks connection of a public official in any way and at any time with the octopus is cause for annihilation."

The New York *Globe* (Rep.) sees no harm in large campaign contributions. There are large legitimate expenses to be met, and if orators can give their speeches why should not rich men give their dollars? Moreover:

"The public is interested in preventing campaign contributions from taking the form of bribery, but no further. Even tho it be admitted incidental bribery is [un]avoidable and that the cheerful

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giver sometimes does in effect buy governmental favor, it is most doubtful whether we should stop this if the only way to stop it is to prohibit all contributions. What we would gain would likely be overbalanced by what we would lose. Evil days will fall on this country if the rich men, and thus necessarily men of power, are forbidden to use their power in behalf of causes approved by their judgments and their consciences. But in most instances campaign contributions imply no bribery. . . . . .

"Every practicable law should be passed to prevent bribery and to punish heavily every expenditure that is not legitimate, but further than this we may not safely go. To be most severely reprobated is the present effort to stigmatize all campaign contributions and to create a terrorism which will dry up benefaction or compel the benefactor to sneak in by back door with his gift. It is to be hoped that in the next Presidential year we shall not again have a canting exploitation of a stilted, affected, and spurious morality."

PARTIES AND PANICS

MR. TAFT warns the voters that Mr. Bryan's election would mean "a recurrence of the disastrous business conditions of the last Democratic Administration," while Mr. Bryan assures us with equal emphasis that the Democratic party is "absolutely necessary" to restore the prosperity which collapsed last year under a Republican régime. The charge that the Democrats were responsible for the panic of 1893 did yeoman service in the political campaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1904, but its effectiveness has been sadly diminished by the financial happenings of last October, when the country's business was crippled by a sudden panic in spite of the fact that the Republicans had a President in the White House and a majority in both houses of Congress. "We agree with Mr. Bryan that for the Republicans to predict that his election will bring on panic and hard times is the height of impudence," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). "To hold the Republican party responsible for the panic of 1907 is unfair," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), "except so far as Congress failed to provide in season a currency reform such as has since been undertaken." These two independent papers give a fair index to the attitude of the Democratic and Republican press in the discussion, both sides apparently seeing greater possibilities in defense than in attack. Or perhaps there has been an access of editorial caution since a Republican editor fell tooth and nail upon a sentence in one of Mr. Bryan's speeches, and learned too late that it was a quotation from the Republican platform.

In this connection it is interesting to note that, according to figures compiled by the British Board of Trade, such countries as Belgium, South Africa, Egypt, France, Germany, and Japan have suffered a marked shrinkage of both their export and their import trade during the first half of 1908. Yet for the conditions in these countries neither Mr. Bryan nor President Roosevelt can be held responsible.

The attempt to couple the idea of panics with the Democratic party is a piece of "campaign buncombe," says the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), which questions whether these periodic financial flurries are to be charged up to the influence of political parties, and it goes on to say: "And no less an authority upon commerce and finance than E. H. Harriman, probably the leading railroad financier in the United States, said unhesitatingly in an interview a few days ago, that, in his opinion, business conditions would not be affected, no matter what the result of the national election."

On the subject of such accusations *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) adds similarly:

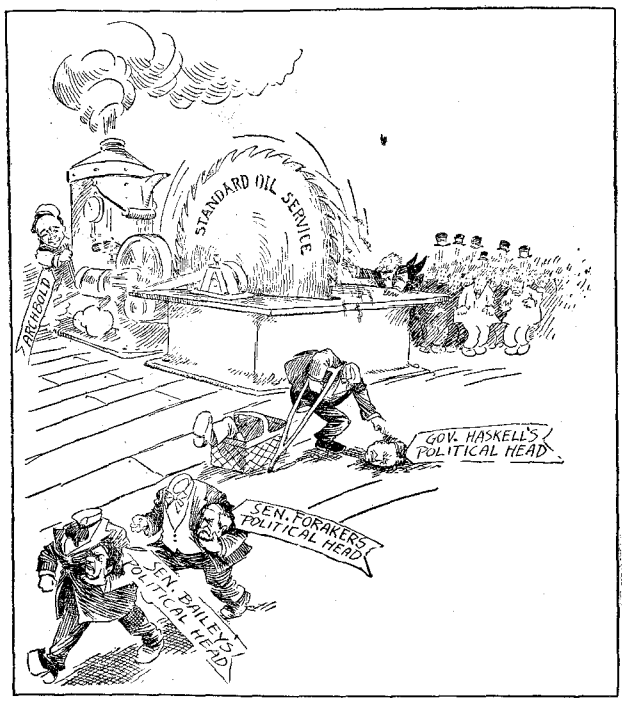
"The fact is that the Democratic party was not responsible for the panic of 1893, nor is the Republican party responsible for the panic of 1907. Governmental policies played a part in both panics, and had the effect in some measure of accelerating the progress of the panic. Silver inflation and proposed tariff changes were factors in producing the panic of 1893 just as Government policies toward the railroads and the other corporations were a factor in the panic of 1907.

"But both panics would have taken place if there had been no Cleveland and no Roosevelt. The fundamental causes were wider and deeper than those of governmental policies, and it is not correct to hold either party responsible for them.

"It is a fact, however, as the political history of the country shows, that the people by their votes have in preceding business depressions held the party in power responsible. This was not right, but it was perhaps natural. This is the reason why Mr. Bryan is so anxious this year to have the people hold the Republican party responsible for the panic of 1907."

Speaking at Lincoln Mr. Bryan said:

"The only Republican argument that we hear much of now is that Democratic success will disturb business. How can the Republicans threaten us with a panic when a panic came under the



MORAL—DON'T MONKEY WITH THE BUZZ-SAW.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

MORE OIL LETTERS MISSING.
Standard Officials Say Many Taken from Archives Have Not Appeared in the Campaign
McCUTCHEON

WAITING.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

AND MORE TO COME.

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present President and is still upon us? In some respects it is the most acute panic that we have ever had, and there was less in natural conditions to justify it.

"That this panic still continues can be proved in many ways: First, by the number of men out of employment; men anxious to work who are not able to find work to do. An effort has been made among those securing special privileges from the Government to answer this political argument by starting up some of their mills in the closing days, but the people can hardly be fooled by such transparent tricks."

And again at Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

"The Republican party has had its chance and it has failed. We are now in the midst of a depression for which natural conditions furnish no excuse. Artificial conditions are responsible for the present business prostration and those artificial conditions originated in Republican policies. . . . . .

"The Republican party can not escape from its record. It is impotent to protect the public.

"To have prosperity we must protect the depositors and thus induce them to take their money out of hiding and restore it to the channels of trade. The Republican party does not promise protection of deposits. The Democratic party does."

The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) reminds the Democrats that not only did they offer no opposition to the party in power "in the political incidents which were a real but minor cause of the panic," but their cry was ever "Hit 'em harder." If they had "discharged their constitutional rôle of an Opposition," suggests *The Mail*, they might be in a position to make an issue of the present hard times. Adopting the McKinley slogan of 1896 Mr. Bryan proclaims himself "the advance agent of prosperity." This is not the rôle, however, in which he appears to the critical eye of Governor Hughes, who characterizes Mr. Bryan's proposed remedies for our national ills as "impossible panaceas and cure-alls," and warns the voters that "we want no experiment that might throw the American Republic into the hands of a receiver." To a gathering in Baltimore the same trenchant speaker said: "The question for depositors in our banks is not whether we shall have a new-fangled system of guaranteeing deposits, but whether we shall have money to deposit." And again in St. Paul, Minn.:

"If you examine closely Mr. Bryan's remedy for the correction of trust evils you will find not only that it is not practicable, but that it is chimerical, undemonstrable, and weak under analysis. Mr. Bryan proposes, for one thing, that corporations shall be restricted to the manufacture of only 50 per cent. of the demand for any particular article. What would become of inventions under this system? It would cripple the patent laws; it would restrict inventive genius. I asked Mr. Bryan some questions about this some time ago, but he has not seen fit to answer yet. . . . . .

"We have in the Democratic candidate a man whose sincerity I do not question. But the trouble with him is that he is always suggesting something that will not work. That was the trouble with him twelve years ago. Had he been elected then, he would not be a candidate now. He would have gone down in the disaster of his own fallacies."

DISFRANCHISEMENT IN GEORGIA

LAST week by popular vote Georgia amended her State Constitution to provide for the disfranchisement of certain classes of negroes. According to the Sandersville (Ga.) *Progress*, "under the amendment it is practically certain that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the negro vote will be disfranchised, even if all the back taxes of the negroes were paid up." The same paper boasts that "no honest white man, however poor, however uneducated, however uninfluential, can be disqualified if he is a man of good character." "It may be that before long apologists will arise for Georgia who will attempt to make its action appear something other than negro disfranchisement pure and simple," remarks the New York *Globe*, "but for the time being and during the campaign for the adoption of the law it has been openly treated as a measure for the practical elimination of the negro vote." The Savannah (Ga.) *News* admits that "in the hands of partizan and unscrupulous registrars, under certain political conditions," this amendment "could be made an instrument of injustice and oppression." It hopes, however, "that no such use will ever be made of it." A Northern paper, recalling Georgia's recent drastic reform of its convict lease system, notes that "apparently it is easier to show good-will toward criminals than toward negroes." The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, remarks that "practically, the negro vote was eliminated long ago, so that all accomplished by the amendment is to provide a stimulus for the negro to get intelligence and property. When he achieves these things he will vote and he will be a real

HE MAY GET USED TO BEING DECENT IF THE NURSE HAS HIM IN TOW A FEW TERMS MORE.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

HUGHES TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.
—From the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF AN IDEALIST.

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factor in the situation." The amendment, explains the New York *Post*, contains a variation of the "grandfather clause." Thus:

"It requires the would-be voter to prove that he is either a veteran or descended from a veteran, or that he has a good character and understands the duties of citizenship, or that he is educated, or that he is a property-owner. It is not difficult to imagine how the registers, who will administer the law, will construe the last three alternatives whenever a negro dares appear before them. 'Good character' will, if necessary, be interpreted as including abstinence from 'possum and banjo. The applicant who claims to know the 'duties of citizenship' may be asked to quote North Dakota statutes on mayhem. And a most terrible financial depression will set in whenever a colored man's house or store is appraised."

The Tribune names Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as the other States in which the negro is discriminated against in voting and registration tests.

OHIO GOING DRY

THE recent prediction of a liquor organ that the saloon is "doomed to extinction, except in our larger cities" (quoted in our issue for October 3) seems to be coming true in Ohio, where thirty-one counties out of thirty-three have gone dry in recent elections, outlawing 886 saloons, with more counties likely to be heard from before this issue reaches the reader. In the "wet" counties many of the townships have voted "dry." "The outlook is now," says the New York *Evening Post*, "that only a mere handful of counties, containing the large cities of the State, will vote for a continuance of the saloons."

One effect of this Ohio campaign is to stimulate the newspapers to more outspoken declarations on temperance. Thus the Cleveland *Leader* says:

"In all this excitement over the liquor question, the practical, non-sentimental hard-pan side of it should not be overlooked. The value of the temperate man in cold dollars and cents has got to come into the full discussion of the proposition.

"General Grant put it there in New York, the other day, when the findings of a court-martial were brought to him for approval. Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock had been found guilty of such gross intemperance that he had been sent to the military hospital with delirium tremens. The members of the court-martial had sentenced the offending officer to lose thirty-five files in his chances for promotion. General Grant found this punishment inadequate and trivial for so grave an offense. And he reenforced his personal views as follows:

"'Under modern conditions there does not exist in the United States a large corporation engaged in industry, manufacturing, or transportation that would retain in its employ in a position of trust and responsibility a man with the personal habits of intemperance such as is proven the accused has had. The standard of efficiency in the Army, instead of being lower, should be higher than that required by the most perfectly organized corporation, and the evil effects upon discipline of an example of chronic alcoholism in one selected for command are too great to be tolerated.'

"This is putting the conditions altogether too mildly. Long ago the big corporations banished the men who drank to excess. Now the great majority of them—the leading railroad companies, the big mills and factories, the shops where millions of dollars' worth of goods are sold each year—draw the line still closer. The man occasionally under the influence of liquor has to go as well. Human life is too precious, on the one hand, to be at the disposition of a man who may be muddled only slightly. Business profits are too valuable to be hazarded in the slightest degree, in these days of keen, incessant, and often merciless competition."

At the convention of the Ohio brewers in Cleveland last week Mr. T. M. Gilmore, president of the Model License League, told the brewers that "the American saloon, as it is generally conducted, is hardly in touch with the demands of public sentiment, and society has very properly decided to get rid of part of our trade. We ought to assist," he added, "in getting rid of some of the saloons." Mr. Gilmore says in a circular-letter to saloon-keepers all over the country:

"Society is moving forward, and the saloon must move forward or be outlawed. The edict has gone forth that men must be sober if they would be free, and few men will now contend that a man possesses an inherent right to overthrow his reason.

"The edict has gone forth that saloons must obey all laws—that they must not sell to intoxicated men, nor to habitual drunkards, nor to minors—that they must not exhibit improper pictures nor connect themselves with gambling resorts—in a word, that the saloon must not be a nuisance.

"The press of the country has so declared; the ministers have so declared; the law and order leagues have so declared; the great conservative element in society has so declared.

"These forces for good are all-powerful in society, and our trade can not afford to oppose them.

"It would be foolish for us to oppose them, even tho we could do so successfully, because the demands they are making are our demands. Our trade needs a house-cleaning, and we should aid the good work along. The saloon that is run in violation of the law or of decency should be put out of business, and the better element in the trade should continue to lead in the reform."

CAPITAL AS A PUBLIC ENEMY

WOODROW WILSON was so prominently mentioned for the Democratic Presidential nomination a few months ago that he must have devoted some of his idle moments to formulating a "policy," and some think we have in his recent speech before the bankers' convention in Denver a hint at what his policy would have been. "For the first time in the history of America," he said, "there is a general feeling that issue is now joined, or about to be joined, between the power of accumulated capital and the privileges and opportunities of the masses of the people." And further: "The most striking fact about the actual organization of modern society is that the most conspicuous, the most readily wielded, and the most formidable power is not the power of government, but the power of capital." These sentences are attracting a good deal of attention on their own merits, despite the fact that their author is not a candidate for any office. The situation which President Wilson indicates is a critical one, agrees the Washington *Herald*, while the New York *Evening Post* accepts as "indisputable" the assertion that the old dread of tyrannical government has been supplanted by a fear of the oppressive might of capital. The contest, as President Wilson sees it, is not so much between capital and labor as "between capital in all its larger accumulations and all other less concentrated, more dispersed, smaller economic forces in the land." There will be need of many cool heads and much excellent judgment, he predicts, "to curb this new power without throwing ourselves back into the gulf of governmental domination from which we were the first to find a practical way of escape." To meet this situation he urges a closer cooperation between the classes which are tending to fly apart, and calls upon every man of influence to act as an intermediary between capital and the people at large. That this may be possible,

"Capital must give over its too great preoccupation with the business of making those who control it individually rich, and must study to serve the interests of the people as a whole. It must draw near to the people and serve them in some intimate way of which they will be conscious. Voluntary cooperation must forestall the involuntary cooperation which legislators will otherwise seek to bring about by the coercion of law."

With the rancor and ill-feeling which already exist on both sides, thinks the Washington *Herald*, it will be anything but easy to put this program of reconciliation into effect. Capital does now, under present conditions, draw near to the people in intimate service, asserts *The Journal of Commerce* (New York), only to find the people suspicious and ungrateful. Thus:

"When capital draws near to the people as a whole and serves

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them in an intimate way by supplying them with the means of travel and transportation at about one-tenth the cost of horses and wagons they are perfectly conscious of it, and their first impulse is to celebrate the advent of the railroad with fireworks, the local brass band, and a silver-tongued orator from the county seat. But their second impulse is to believe that transportation ought to be cheaper yet, and if the men who paid for the railroad make anything out of it instead of losing, as has been only too often the case, the people are confirmed in their convictions that the legislature or Congress ought to see that reductions are effected. . . . . .

"Dr. Wilson seems to be under the impression that the present denunciations of great capital in great masses are due to something capital has done or neglected to do. In such a political and economic organization as ours, capital can make its individual possessors rich only by rendering public services, services the public is quick to use and pay for. At no previous time has capital been so conscious of this and been so regardful, as a part of its intelligent selfishness, of the public interests."

"We do not think that the Marxian idea of capital, as necessarily an exploiting and crushing thing, has got into the heads of many people in this country," remarks the New York *Evening Post.* That is to say, the outcry against great corporations is based on political facts rather than on economic theory. To quote further:

"The true explanation of the transformation of the ancient dread of government into a dread of capital is that people have seen capital usurping and misusing the functions of government. It is the meddling of wealthy men and large corporations with the work of legislatures and of Congress, with the nomination and election of Representatives and Senators, Governors and Presidents, and their alliances with party management, that have made the trouble. It is not against riches *per se* that the jealous and angry feeling has run, but against men of large fortune, and corporations of great power, that have reached out arrogantly to buy legislation or to purchase immunity."

SURPRIZING BIRTH-RATE OF JAPANESE IN HAWAII—Births among the Japanese in Hawaii during the fiscal year ending June 30th outnumbered those of all other nationalities in the Territory combined, according to statistics issued by the Territorial Board of Health. From the same source we learn that the American births are largely exceeded by births among the Portuguese, Chinese, Hawaiians, and even Porto Ricans there, as the following table shows:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
American	71	55	126
British	16	14	30
Chinese	209	179	388
German	20	17	37
Hawaiian	359	315	674
Japanese	1,308	1,137	2,445
Portuguese	331	260	591
Porto Rican	97	77	174
Spanish	43	43	86
Others	24	18	42
Totals	2,478	2,115	4,593

A bulletin published in Honolulu by the Hawaii Promotion Committee comments as follows on the figures:

"It is not in the numerical increase of the Japanese that reason for concern lies, but in the fact that every one of these thirteen hundred odd Japanese boys is, by virtue of birth on American soil, an American citizen. Most of them will undoubtedly, as soon as they are old enough to have an identifying photograph taken, be registered according to law, and thereafter be able at any time to prove their citizenship. . . . There are many persons who look with apprehension into the future when the thousands of Hawaiian-born Orientals here shall have attained their majority."

The Japanese constitute a little less than one-half of the population of the islands, but those not born under the American régime are not eligible for naturalization.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CRISIS No. 43,617 is now current in the Balkans.—*New York World.*

THE straw vote has taken the place of the straw hat.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

WE shouldn't wonder if it was Governor Haskell that embezzled our office umbrella.—*Ohio State Journal.*

MR. ROOSEVELT, however, ought to reflect that a public office is not a private megaphone.—*Chicago News.*

GENTLEMEN will be required to leave their oil-cans at the door during the present campaign.—*Charleston Post.*

REALLY wide-awake ticket speculators should make a good thing on seats for the band-wagon.—*New York World.*

PERHAPS the Republican slogan, "Full time and keep a-goin'," refers to the full time some Republican managers ought to be doing.—*The Appeal to Reason.*

BOTH powder and kerosene seem to be classed as extra hazardous.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THERE is danger that the big stick may yet prove a boomerang.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

HEARST is doing what he can to make his political opponents glad that the campaign is going to be brief.—*Chicago Daily News.*

TAFT till 1917, then Roosevelt to 1925, when Theodore, Jr., will be old enough to carry on the burden to 1933, when Charlie Taft can come into his own.—*New York Post.*

PROHIBITION cut $4,000,000 off the Government revenues for July and August. It seems that thirst is bound to be costly whether cultivated or curbed.—*New York World.*

CHAIRMAN MACK has conceded Pennsylvania, and Chairman Hitchcock is seriously thinking of giving up the idea of carrying Mississippi.—*New York Mail.*

WHILE Teddy, Jr., sorts wool his father keeps right on trying to pull it over people's eyes.—*New York World.*

TURKEY is blaming Austria for all the trouble, which must be a great relief to Secretary Loeb.—*New York Mail.*

A CLERGYMAN says he always removes his hat when he votes. It is more important, tho, to put on one's thinking-cap.—*New York Post.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—I will write no more letters.—Theodore Roosevelt. I am sure now of election.—William H. Taft.—*New York World.*

THE American father whose daughter marries a foreign nobleman has little faith in the promise that the lord will provide.—*Chicago Post.*

COMMENT on the Bulgarian situation, oddly enough, runs along the same lines as the article in the Encyclopædia Britannica.—*New York American.*

As province after province proclaims its decision to refuse tribute, Turkey rapidly approaches the condition of the Republican National Committee.—*New York Post.*

DOUBTLESS Ohio politicians are pleased to see the people going ahead and voting on the prohibition question without asking them to commit themselves.—*Chicago News.*

A LETTER mailed fourteen years ago has just reached its destination. Mr. Taft's managers would feel more confidence if the Roosevelt letters took that route.—*New York World.*

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A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

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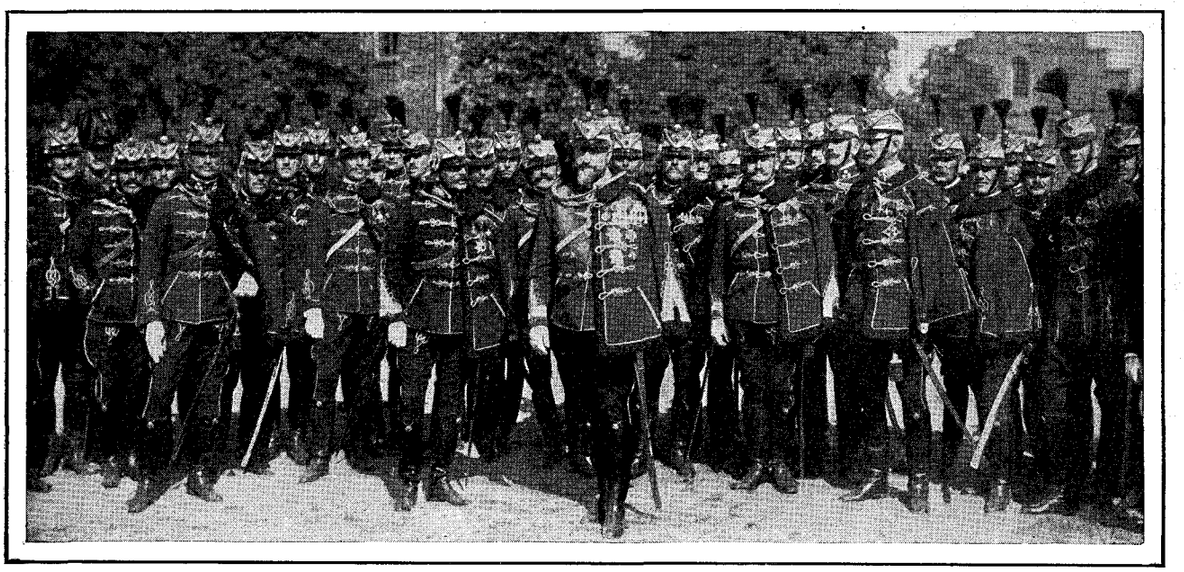
THE SPARK IN THE BALKAN MAGAZINE

FOR the first time in history a railroad strike has brought about a revolution and changed a prince into a czar and a province into a kingdom. That is what has happened in the case of Bulgaria. What is known as the Oriental Railway is a line running east and west through this quondam Turkish province. This line, says the London *Times* correspondent, "is unquestionably

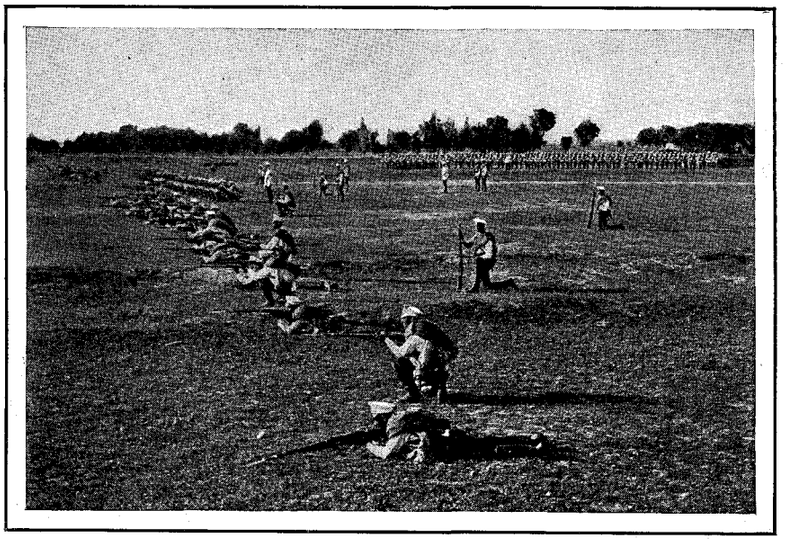


KING FERDINAND AND HIS STAFF.

Turkish property, being worked under a concession from the Porte which does not expire till January 1, 1958. . . . The Oriental Railways Company enjoys Austrian protection, while a large proportion of the capital invested in the undertaking is German." A strike of the operatives of this railroad occurred, and Bulgarian troops took possession of the line. When the strike ceased, the Bulgarian Government refused to surrender the line to Turkey. The sequel is related by the *Times* correspondent. The *Chargé d'Affaires* for Turkey at Sofia delivered to the Foreign Minister of Bulgaria a note demanding the surrender of the railroad. The note is summarized thus:

"It has come to the knowledge of the Imperial Government that altho the strike on the Oriental Railways Company's line is concluded, the Bulgarian troops, who had provisionally occupied the railway during the strike, have not received orders to hand over the line to the officials of the company. As this step, the note proceeds, constitutes an infringement of the proprietary rights of the Imperial Government with regard to the railway—rights guaranteed by the Berlin Treaty—the Ottoman Commissariat, at the command of the Grand Vizier, requests the Bulgarian Government to be so good as to give the necessary orders that the line should be immediately evacuated and handed over to the Oriental Railways Company, whose interests and rights have likewise been violated.

"The reply of the Bulgarian Government, which was handed in at the Ottoman Commissariat this morning, states that the transfer of the working of the line by the Bulgarian Administration took place in consequence of the strike and with the concurrence of the representative of the company. The restoration of the working of the line to the company is a question which will be arranged between the Government of the principality and the company. In reply a second note was delivered this afternoon, in which the Turkish Government insists on its demand for the evacuation of the line."



BULGARIAN TROOPS IN FIELD MANEUVERS.

The line, we learn from the press, was not evacuated, in spite of Turkey's repeated demand. Meanwhile an untoward incident took place in Constantinople which roused Bulgarian feeling to blood heat. The Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent at the Turkish capital, Mr. Gueshoff, was omitted from the list of guests invited to an international diplomatic banquet. This slight was afterward apologized for, but it was too late. Prince Ferdinand proclaimed the independence of Bulgaria as a kingdom and was solemnly crowned at Tirnova.

Germany's indifference to the spoliation of Turkey is regarded by the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) as significant, and it declares that, after Ferdinand's proclamation,

"Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, immediately summoned the German Ambassador and in bitter terms reproached him for the part which Germany had taken in the present

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entanglement. But the Ambassador swore upon his honor that his Government was not to blame."

In the Paris *Liberté* the opinion of an eminent diplomat is reported to the effect that Bulgaria has been long preparing to shake off the yoke of Turkish suzerainty. This statesman declares:

"Bulgaria has shown her hand. For the last ten years she has been preparing for war. Her army has been increased and her

THE STOLEN PROVINCE.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

people have willingly submitted to an increase in the taxes with a view to facilitate their release from the Turkish yoke."

The *Gaulois* (Paris) sees in Germany the African in the woodpile and says that if England gained the first trick by favoring the Young-Turk movement, Germany gains the second by forcing the new party either to proclaim war or swallow an insult. Germany is the instigator of the revolt of Bulgaria, says the Paris *Matin*, and it encourages the tearing up of the Treaty of Berlin. "The balance of power in Europe is now interrupted," cries the *Petit Parisien*, "and the chances of a war are manifold, unless Europe is sensible enough solemnly to declare that no blood shall be shed."

The whole of the Balkan States are now in a critical position, declares the *Journal* (Paris), "they are on the brink of a precipice, and the European Powers are about to give free rein to their appetite for dominion."

Speaking of the impending war-cloud, the Sofia correspondent of the Paris *Matin* (quoted above) observes that Bulgaria possesses an army of 150,000 ready for the field. "In case Turkey declares war, which seems scarcely probable, the Bulgarian army will march immediately on Adrianople, which they will occupy for a few days and thence advance to Constantinople."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DESIGN OR ACCIDENT IN FRENCH NAVAL DISASTERS?

THE French Navy has within the past three years been subjected to a series of extraordinary accidents. Accidents happen in all navies, but the French journals agree that in disasters to her ships France has suffered much more than either America, England, or Germany. What is the reason, they ask? Some papers think this is the price to be paid for progress, or experience. Others simply state that the weapons and ammunition are defective. Granted they are defective, another group of the Paris press observe there are traitors, anarchists, and antimilitarists among the employees of the naval workshops who are adulterating the powder and misconstructing the guns. The French Government, many of whose ministers encourage antimilitarism, are to blame, we are told by still other observers.

The accident last month on board the French war-ship *Latouche-Tréville*, by which fifteen men were killed and several injured, has especially called forth comment, complaint, and expostulation in the Paris journals. Vice-Admiral Bienaimé, who is a deputy for the Department of the Seine, a specialist, and author of several

AS BAD AS A WAR-SCARE.

"What's the matter? Is it a revolution?"

"No, it is the wife of Effendi Yousouf coming out without her veil for the first time." —*Lustige Blaetter* (Berlin).

DIFFERENT NOW.

Formerly the court underlings swept out the ministers. Now the ministers sweep them out.

—*Kalem* (Constantinople).

COMING-OUT PARTIES IN TURKEY.

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works on naval architecture and artillery, writes to the Paris *Gaulois* giving a technical explanation of the explosion. He attributes it to the use of a certain powder in gun practise, and advises the disuse of such an explosive, which is designated as powder B. This powder is dreaded even by the seamen who handle it, and the Admiral quotes a letter written by one of the victims, to his aunt, three days before the explosion, in which the writer says, "I run the risk of death with every discharge of the cannon at which I serve." The Admiral praises the courage with which the gunners still face this risk, and somewhat bitterly adds, "it is the duty of those who command men like these to keep up their contempt for danger against more serious undertakings than mere gun practise in time of peace." The *Intransigeant* (Paris) discusses the matter from a broader standpoint and gives the details of the forty-two accidents in the French Navy which have happened since January, 1905. The writer concludes as follows:

"In summing up this list we see that accidents in the Navy have caused the death of 200 and the wounding of 200 men. The campaign in Morocco has not occasioned such severe losses to France. The inferiority of material employed in our armaments has been demonstrated, and every one knows the cause of catastrophes the list of which it is tedious to detail. Parliamentary commissions can not remedy the evil. What we ought to do, and to do at once, is to change the material of our armaments, and to supply guns and ammunition upon which the country may depend."

This opinion is echoed by the *Figaro* (Paris), which refrains from giving any political significance to these disasters, as Admiral Bienaimé had refrained. But the *Liberté* (Paris) lays the whole blame upon the "incompetence, the carelessness, the want of discipline, and inconsistency" which are everywhere apparent in the public service. As this writer declares:

"These reign supreme in our arsenals, our public offices, on the quays of our ports, in the barracks of our crews, even to the famous Colbert office [the French Admiralty], rue Royal, where they have established their headquarters."

The writer in the *Liberté* scoffs at the idea that recent accidents spring from the imperfection of ordinary naval munitions. He enlarges on his initial thesis by saying that in this case other fleets would have suffered equally. Only those, however, which are at home and are corrupted by the proximity of the home government are liable to these oft-recurring disasters. He continues:

"Why is it that these accidents occur for the most part in the Mediterranean fleet? Such accidents have always been coincident with the progress of anarchy in the administration and outbreaks of insubordination in the services. Little by little the evil condition of things is becoming aggravated; the blows fall more and more frequently. The formidable enemies of our navy day by day are gaining strength in the bitter and persistent fight which they carry on against France. What adds courage and power to their efforts is the fact that they have confederates in the Government itself; they base their operations on the character of the public policy which is now in the ascendant. This policy must be changed if these enemies are to be seized upon and destroyed."

This writer insists upon a revival of ancient discipline and *esprit de corps* in the Navy. Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Thompson, Minister of Marine, are called upon "to abolish rings and violently break with the Socialists." He concludes:

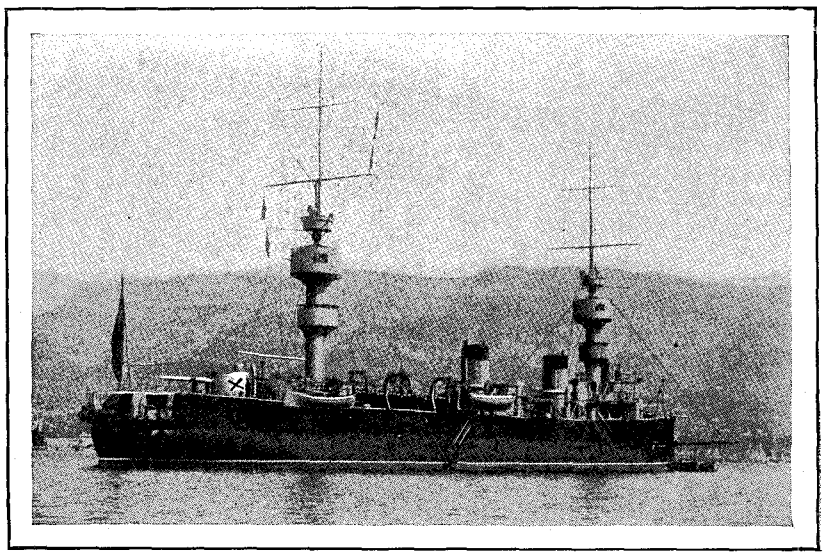
"The present Government can not do this without condemning itself to resign. Sooner than do that, they will let the whole navy be ruined, and ruined it seems likely to become."

The Ultramontane *Soleil* (Paris) speaks in much less temperate terms of the Government's responsibility for what is branded as the work of Internationalists, Dreyfusards, Antimilitarists, and others. Thus we read:

"It is in vain that the official reports speak of powder, cartridges, ignition, temperature, etc. We can not accept such puerile explanations. Whether the employees in the arsenals, attached in heart or in fact to the anarchistic Confederation of Labor, adulterate the explosives, or the criminal hand of the foreigner is to be looked for in these successive disasters, the responsibility of the Government is equally crushing. It is the Government that has let loose the passions of the antimilitarists and has encouraged anarchy. . . . It is the Government that has fostered antipatriotism. The Government, as the protector of antipatriotism and treason, is reaping what it has sown. On all sides there is falsification in construction and adulteration of explosives, and this quite in the open. And—the dead are falling by hundreds."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANTIMILITARISM IN JAPAN

WE learn from the *Avenir du Tonkin*, a paper of considerable circulation in the French Asiatic possessions, whose editor follows the course of events in the Far East with a great deal of attention, that the Japanese Army is honeycombed with discontent, and the nation at large is sick of the crushing load of militarism. The rank and file think their services in Manchuria and more recently in Korea have earned them furloughs for life. Says the editor of the Tonkin paper:



THE ILL-FATED FRENCH CRUISER "LATOUCHE-TRÉVILLE."

An explosion in the turret marked with a cross killed fifteen men, and there are hints that the disaster was not entirely an accident.

"It is very significant to notice that in two Japanese regiments at least the men are deserting in squads and at frequent intervals. If well-informed Japanese are to be believed in their reports regarding the soldiers of the Sixty-second Regiment who recently fled from their quarters, it was bad treatment that drove the men to this extremity. And if the army is inclined to complain of the burden of military service, much more do the people utter energetic protests against the new taxes to meet the expenses of the last war. Their complaints are every day more emphatic. Crushing taxation, dwindling commerce, paralyzed industries, and an exorbitant budget form the burden of their lamentation. Such are the charges and recriminations which fill the newspapers from day to day."

According to the Tokyo *Keiô Gijika*, the organ of social reform, "artizans are the kings of Japan." This newspaper observes:

"In every country the future heroes will be the artizans. The spirit of the times demands this. In former times they used to talk of great generals, great diplomats. That era is passed. To-day it is intelligence that governs the world."

The spokesman of the party in Japan which demands that civil

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and industrial activities be developed and militarism kept in check is Mr. Nakano, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Tokyo. Complaining of the increased load of taxation which is overwhelming the nation, he says that "while the people ought to be relieved from 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 yen of taxation, what is being done? The sum is being increased and new duties invented."

There is the same tone of angry protest and complaint in the utterances of the *Migako* (Tokyo) and the *Nihon* of the same city. The latter compares Japan to the frog of the fable. Japan is so inflating herself with militarism that she is doomed to burst. Mr. Ebara Soroku, a well-known Japanese publicist, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, exclaims:

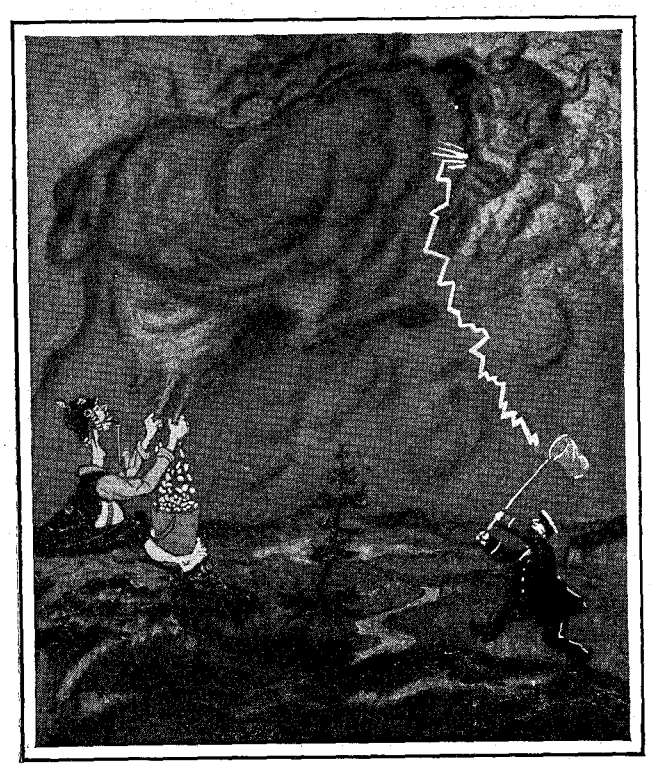
"An enormous debt, an alarming budget, new taxes, but no sign of any serious efforts to increase the resources of the country! On the other hand, thousands of workmen are employed in the barracks; the same number in the naval shipyards. Each day sees the laying down of a new ship-of-war. The consequence is we have no schools to take in scholars, and no ports appropriated to trade. Of course in time of war we are a first-class Power; but in time of peace we are no such thing."

Commenting on these expressions of what it terms "the Japanese antimilitaristic crisis" the *Tour du Monde*, a Paris weekly of interest and intelligence, remarks:

"The Empire of the Rising Sun has been anxious to taste of glory; Japan now begins to realize how much that fickle and capricious goddess costs if she is to be retained as a follower of the colors. Perhaps this new experience will teach the subjects of the Mikado to show themselves less arrogant, less exasperating, and to abstain from preaching rebellion to neighboring peoples whose ruin they are meditating under the pretense of accomplishing their emancipation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL QUANDARY

THE finances of the German Empire are in such a bad way that Mr. Sydow, the Minister of Finance, has come out in a magazine article with an appeal to the patriotism of the people to support him in his scheme of financial reform. It seems that Germany has been living on borrowed money. Thirty years ago the national debt was $18,000,000—now it is $1,000,000,000. This plan of borrowing larger and larger sums every year can not go on, he declares; Germany is a rich country, and should pay its debts. Every one agrees with him thus far, but when he gets down to particulars and specifies what should be taxed to raise the money, then the objections from those hit by the taxes begin to be heard.



TAXING ELECTRICITY
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

It is a singular and almost unprecented thing for a Minister of Finance to unfold his budget in the press before he communicates it to Parliament. The publication of this article in the October *Deutsche Rundschau* (Berlin) is styled by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* "the Finance Minister's prolog," and that such a prolog is needed points to the acute character of the crisis. And, indeed, Mr. Sydow speaks out very plainly. He admits that the national debt has grown from 72,200,000 marks in 1877 to 4,250,000,000 marks in the current year. "This prodigious increase," he remarks, "has been accompanied by a steady advance of national prosperity," and "it is high time that the people make some efforts, such as they are quite capable of making, to straighten out the balance between income and expenditure." Mr. Sydow proceeds to give the details of the new duties which he proposes to impose on certain luxuries and necessaries of life, including advertisements, electricity, and gas. He ends his article by an appeal to the German people, in which he says:

"The rearrangement of the imperial finances has become a vital problem for the German Empire and the states which it comprizes. This problem must be solved, and solved at once, for delay will only aggravate its complications. I feel sure that this fact will be realized by the Reichstag and by the German people at large. It is quite inconceivable to me that the advancement, nay, the very existence of the German Empire, which has been created and knit together with such labor, such idealistic enthusiasm and self-sacrifice, and at the cost of so much bloodshed, will be risked by the German people through their unwillingness in days of growing prosperity to provide means for its maintenance."

Surprize is exprest by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) at the spectacle of a German statesman "unfolding in a periodical the measures which he intends to propose to the legislature." This Liberal daily speaks somewhat lightly of Mr. Sydow's method of procedure, but utters no definite opinion on it, and concludes by remarking that "instead of considering merely this utterance of the Finance Minister and his personal and hazy scheme, we had better wait to learn the settled and concrete proposals of the Imperial Parliament." The *Hamburger Nachrichten* speaks in much the same strain of wonder at Sydow's use of a periodical for disclosing his measure, but implies that he has thrown down a new apple of discord for the three parties of the Reichstag to quarrel over. "Can he win the Center to espouse his measure? is the question," declares this journal.

The Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) savagely attacks Mr. Sydow for his direct taxation on tobacco, beer, and other articles which the poor man uses, while sparing the rich. It talks of the taxes proposed by the Finance Minister as implying "a new overburdening of the poor," and continues:

"Meanwhile the purses of the wealthy, who have been the cause of this national indebtedness, are spared in every possible way, and, with the exception of the duty on champagne and on foreign wines, feel only a light taxation. But there is no duty imposed on the property of the Empire, on dividends or on coupons. At the close of his article Mr. Sydow makes an appeal to the 'idealistic enthusiasm,' to the 'self-sacrifice' of the people, but this appeal has no meaning excepting for the poorer classes of the community. The rich have so plainly shown their patriotic spirit of self-sacrifice by the way in which their representatives in the Reichstag have voted for naval, military, and colonial appropriations that no man would venture to ask them to bear the expenses of their complaisance."

The London *Spectator* has always been a great enemy of Germany's "selfish policy of protection." The present "commercial decrepitude" of the Empire is attributed by this paper to persistence in this policy.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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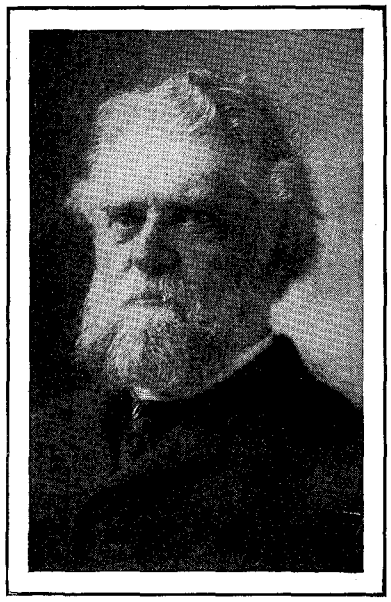
AVIATION DECLARED A FAILURE

A PESSIMIST has been defined as a man who, when offered the choice of two evils, takes both. Prof. Simon Newcomb in his recent article on "The Problem of Aerial Navigation" (*The Nineteenth Century*, London, September) varies the formula somewhat. When offered two perfectly good methods of navigating the air, he rejects both. He concludes that the disadvantages of both dirigible balloons and aeroplanes outweigh all existing and possible advantages, and that the solid earth is good enough for him, anyhow. We have not space for the professor's extended bill of particulars, but will proceed at once to his general statement of the case against aviation. First summing up the advantages in one paragraph, only to overwhelm them in the next, he says:



PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB,
The eminent American astronomer.
He doubts if aviation will ever be of much practical value.

"Let us . . . in fairness see what is to be placed on the credit side. First and almost alone among these must be in the reader's mind the fact that steam transportation on land requires the building of railways, which are so expensive that the capital invested in them probably exceeds that invested in all other forms of transportation. Moreover, there are large areas of the earth's surface not yet accessible by rail, among which are the two poles and the higher mountains. All such regions, the mountains excepted, we may suppose to be attainable by the perfected air-ship of the future. The more carefully we analyze these possible advantages, the more we shall find them to diminish in importance. Every part of the earth's surface on which men now live in large numbers, and in which important industries are prosecuted, can be now reached by railways, or will be so reached in time. True, this will involve a constantly increasing investment of capital. But the interest on this investment will be a trifle in comparison with the cost and drawbacks incident to the general introduction of the best system of aerial transportation that is even ideally possible in the present state of our knowledge. . . . . .

"May we not say . . . that the efforts at aerial navigation now being made are simply most ingenious attempts to substitute, as a support of moving bodies, the thin air for the solid ground? And is it not evident, on careful consideration, that the ground affords a much better base than air ever can? Resting upon it we feel safe and know where we are. In the air we are carried about by every wind that blows. Any use that we can make of the air for the purpose of transportation, even when our machinery attains ideal perfection, will be uncertain, dangerous, expensive, and inefficient, as compared with transportation on the earth and ocean. The glamour which surrounds the idea of flying through the air is the result of ancestral notions, implanted in the minds of our race before steam transportation had attained its present development. Exceptional cases there may be in which the air-ship will serve a purpose, but they are few and unimportant."

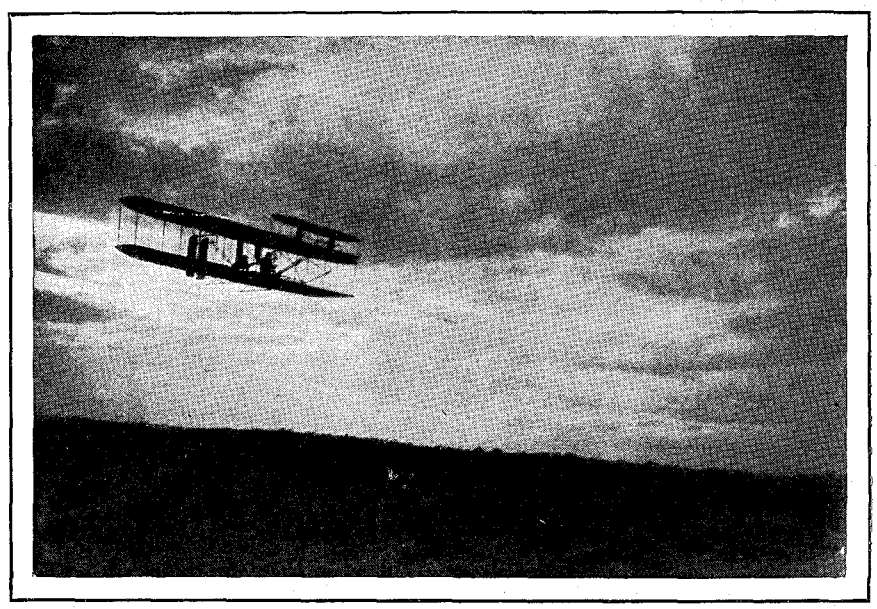
Professor Newcomb admits that in certain special cases flyers or balloons may accomplish what could be done in no other way. For instance, he thinks it not unlikely that the pole may be first reached by a dirigible balloon. The balloon as an engine of war, however, he regards as an impossibility, and he reassures the Englishmen who have been looking forward apprehensively to a vertical bombardment of British towns by a fleet of German dirigibles. He says in conclusion:

"In presenting the views set forth in the present article the writer is conscious that they diverge from the general trend, not only of public opinion, but of the ideas of some able and distinguished authorities in technical science, who have given encouragement to the idea of aerial navigation. Were it a simple question of weight of opinion he would frankly admit the unwisdom of engaging in so unequal a contest. But questions of what can be done through the application of mechanical power to bodies in motion have no relation to opinion. They can be determined only by calculations made by experts and based upon the data and principles of mechanics.

"If any calculations of the kind exist, the writer has never met with them, nor has he ever seen them either quoted or used by any author engaged in discussing the subject. So far as his observation has extended, the problem has been everywhere looked upon as merely one of experiments ingeniously conducted with all the aid afforded by modern apparatus. He has seen no evidence that any writer or projector has ever weighed the considerations here adduced, which seem to him to bring out the insuperable difficulties of the system he has been discussing, and the small utility to be expected from it even if the difficulties were surmounted.

"If he is wrong in any point—and he makes no claim to infallibility—it must be easy to point out in what his error consists. He therefore concludes with the hope that if his conclusions are ill-founded their fallacy will be shown, and that if well-founded they may not be entirely useless in affording food for thought to those interested in the subject."

Experts in aviation and the members of aero-clubs will not be apt to agree with all this, but it will certainly be useful in counteracting the ardor of those enthusiasts who think that we are all going to fly to Europe before the end of 1909.



THE WORLD'S RECORD THAT DID NOT COUNT.
From a photograph by J. Thézard.

Wilbur Wright flying in the dusk at Le Mans on September 21, when his flight of 1 hour 31 minutes 25 4-5 seconds was not allowed as a record, because part of it was made after sundown.

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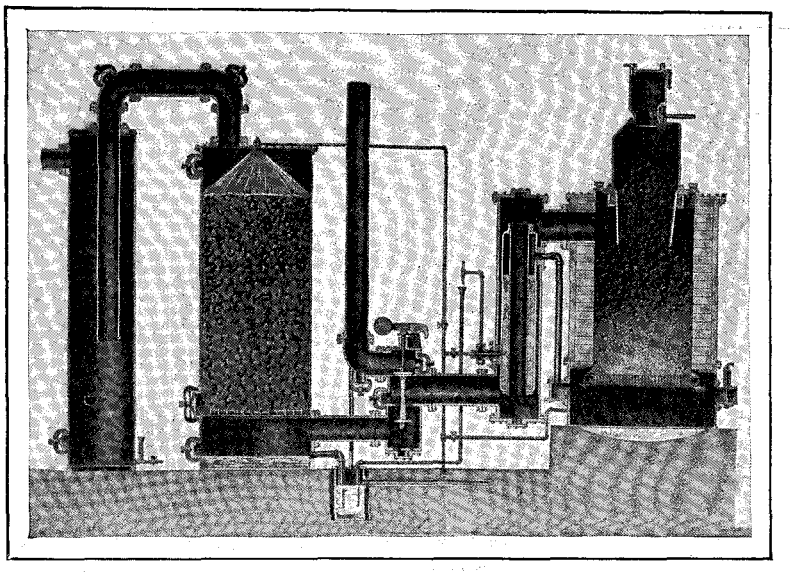
ANOTHER RIVAL OF STEAM

THE rapidly extending use of the gas-producer in the development of power is one of the most interesting industrial developments of the past few years. At first sight it would hardly appear a paying scheme to discard the steam-boiler and engine and employ the heat of the furnace to generate gas in a producer for use in a gas-engine. Yet we are told that in many cases the combination of furnace, producer, and gas-motor is cheaper than the steam-engine. L. P. Tolman, writing in *The American Exporter* (New York, October), tells his readers that producer-gas power is a pronounced success in the United States as shown by the large number of installations already in operation. He estimates that there are over five hundred such plants in the United States, with an aggregate of 150,000 horse-power. Besides the economy of this system, it has, we are told, numerous other advantages, which the writer sums up as follows:

"Simplicity. The producer, in which fuel gas is generated from coal, is almost as simple as an ordinary furnace for heating purposes. The gas-engine is entirely automatic in operation and needs little more than the ordinary cleaning and care as to lubrication.

"Absolute safety. There is no danger from explosion or from fire. It is absolutely safe, even in the hands of men with little mechanical training, and the many plants which are in continuous operation, some of them twenty and even twenty-four hours a day, indicate that they are thoroughly reliable and will stand hard, every-day usage. Boiler insurance is unnecessary with producer plants, and the troubles and dangers encountered with steam-boilers are entirely avoided. The complete gas-engine and suction producer-plant is almost entirely automatic in operation, very little attention being required. Ordinarily the operator only needs to spend ten to fifteen minutes about every two hours to dump a few buckets of coal into the producer and give general attention to the plant. He can spend part of his time in other useful work, and an extra man as fireman is not required, even with plants from 400 to 500 horse-power."



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE GAS-PRODUCER.

In addition there are no smoke-stacks and no smoke, less coal to be handled and stored, and fewer ashes to dispose of. The producer will hold fire for several days, and gas can be generated after fifteen or twenty minutes' blowing to revive the fire. The engine may be started on comprest air, and after getting up to speed it is then operated on producer gas. The operation of a modern producer of the suction type, using anthracite coal, is described as follows: Coal, admitted at the top of the producer, as shown at the right of the picture, is partly consumed therein, and in this process of incomplete combustion gas is generated, as it is in a newly made coal fire. The subsequent processes are thus described:

"The hot gas passes through a vaporizer in which a small amount of steam is formed, which, with a limited amount of air, passes under the grate of the producer. . . . . .

"From the vaporizer the hot gas flows through the scrubber, which is merely a cylindrical-shaped tank filled with coke, over which a spray of water is constantly sprinkled. The large contact surface of the coke effectually cleanses the gas of dust and impurities carried over from the producer, and also acts to cool the gas, which is essential in order to prepare it for use in the engine.

"With certain fuels, especially when much tar is encountered, it is also necessary to add a sawdust purifier in order to abstract the last traces of tar from the gas. . . . . .

"In the care of the producer the principal attention needed is to poke the fire every few hours, according to quality of the coal, in order to break up and remove clinkers, which would otherwise interfere with the making of sufficient gas. Poke-holes are provided so that every part of the fire can be reached conveniently."

One of the largest suction producer-plants in the United States, we are told, is in Wisconsin and comprizes six 150 horse-power engines and one 200 horse-power engine—1,100 horse-power in all—with suction gas-producers, using anthracite as fuel.

OIL-LAMPS THAT VIE WITH THE ELECTRIC ARC

THE introduction of the incandescent mantle in connection with oil as an illuminant has made it possible to install oil-lamps that are as intense and powerful as the brightest electric arcs, and that may be used in places where the installation of electricity or gas would be impossible or where their expense would be prohibitive. Says E. Taris, writing on this subject in *La Nature* (Paris, September 12):

"The development of electric lighting by arc-lamps has had a remarkable reaction on other systems of intensive lighting. The Welsbach burner and the other types that use an incandescent mantle were primarily due to the competition between gas and electricity. But the Welsbach gas-burner itself has had unexpected rivals in alcohol and mineral oil. Incandescent lighting by petroleum has been extraordinarily extended in Sweden and Russia, and in general in all oil-producing countries. Up to the present time the struggle has been indecisive, at least so far as the lighting of open spaces and of factories is concerned. Petroleum-lamps of 800 to 1,500 candle-power are now often set up, and these compare in intensity to the most powerful arc-lights. Altho electricity remains unrivaled in the ease in which it is turned on in the house, the installation of a plant requires a manufactory and attendants. The same may be said of gas. On this ground petroleum clearly has the advantage. To feed the largest lamps, it suffices to have a reservoir containing comprest air or carbon-dioxid gas, whose release forces the liquid under pressure to the orifice, where it is burned. . . The comprest air may be furnished by a bicycle-pump. It may be seen how simple all this is, compared with a dynamo, a motor, and all such electrical apparatus.

"For example, we may cite the lighthouse at Rasel-Tin, near Alexandria, Egypt, which has a lamp of this type; and there are numerous others, in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, America, etc. Cities like Tashkent, and railway companies, have adopted petroleum as an illuminant.

"The mantles used are like the Welsbach mantles in all respects except that they are larger and stronger. Their life is the same as that of other gas-mantles. As for cost, with petroleum at 30 centimes [6 cents] a quart . . . it is about 10 centimes [2 cents] an hour for 800 candle-power. This intensity is that of the electric globes of the large boulevards of Paris. The same illumination would cost 22.4 centimes [2½ cents] with gas . . . and 32 [6½ cents] with electricity. . . . . .

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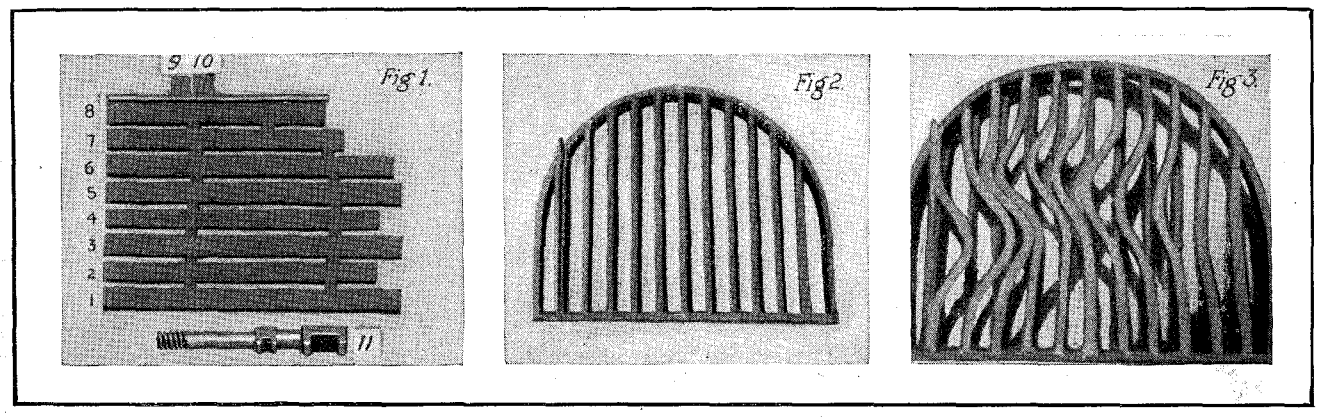

HOW CAST IRON GROWS.

Fig. 1 shows cast-iron test bars (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) all cast of same dimensions, viz.: 14 $\frac{13}{16} \times 1 \times 1$ inches. Bars 2 and 4 remain unchanged; the others have grown in cubical dimensions, under the heat treatment, from 30 to 40 per cent. No. 7 bar was cut to 12 inches in length before treatment: it is now 13 inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches cross-section. No. 8 is a steel bar cut 12 inches in length, and it has contracted $\frac{1}{8}$ inch under the same treatment as bar No. 7. No. 9 is a section of bar before treatment. No. 10 is a section of the same bar after expansion by the treatment. No. 11 shows a piston of small pump after having been increased $\frac{45}{1000}$ inch in diameter on polished end before being reground to size. Figs. 2 and 3 show cast-iron gratings before and after exposure to heat.

"Lighting with acetylene, which is of undeniable interest because of the illuminating power of its flame, is nevertheless scarcely to be recommended. It has dangers that can not be completely obviated. The odor of the gas, and of the residues left by the carbid, are disagreeable. The incrustation of conduits and burners, the fragility of the latter, the necessity of watching the generators and disagreeable nature of the different operations of charging, care, and maintenance, all these form a combination that unfortunately goes far to diminish, in great proportion, the interest that one is at first tempted to take in the new gas.

"To sum up this rapid survey, the new inventions in illumination have not easily gained a foothold in territory already occupied by others. The first comers show a sudden vitality, on the appearance of unforeseen rivals, and in the end the world profits by the progress made at this single point of the vast domain of science."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO MAKE CAST IRON "GROW"

THAT cast iron will swell remarkably in bulk when alternately heated and cooled, was shown about three years ago by Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., of Philadelphia, who was awarded in 1904 the Elliott Cresson gold medal of the Franklin Institute for his discovery. It seems possible, from facts stated in an article in the Philadelphia *Record* (September 6), that this discovery may prove to be useful as well as curious. We read:

"It had long been observed that iron castings, such as grate-bars and the like, when subjected to great heat for a long period of time, warped, twisted, and eventually cracked, but the true cause thereof had never been scientifically investigated, and various theories, such as 'oxidation' of the metal, 'burning' of some of the component parts, 'absorption of sulfur' from fuel, etc., were commonly advanced to account for the facts.

"In order to study the effects of heat on metals, Mr. Outerbridge prepared a number of test-bars, all of the same size, of cast iron, wrought iron, steel, copper, and bronze. These bars—which were exactly one foot long and one-inch square section—were enclosed in an iron pipe about two feet long, the ends of the pipe being lined with fire-clay.

"The pipe containing the bars was then placed in a gas-furnace and heated for about ten hours to a high temperature, but not sufficiently high to soften the pipe or melt the test-bars.

"The pipe was allowed to cool down over night before opening, and the enclosed test-bars taken out when quite cold and accurately measured. The cast-iron bars differed from all of the others in that they had all grown permanently longer and thicker; the bars of steel showed, on the contrary, a very slight diminution in dimensions, while the other metal bars were unchanged in size.

"These tests were then repeated many times, and, surprizing to relate, the cast-iron bars continued growing in length, breadth, and thickness, until the increase in volume amounted to no less than 46 per cent., after which there was no further increase by subsequent heating and cooling. It was found that the bars were unchanged in weight and retained their metallic solidity in appearance to the naked eye.

"When, however, a thin section of one of the bars was examined under a powerful microscope it was found coarser in texture than a section of the same bar before the permanent increase in dimensions had taken place.

"It was also found, as might be expected, that the strength of the metal was decreased in proportion to the permanent expansion. Mr. Outerbridge found by microscopic and chemical examination that the extraordinary enlargement of cast iron is due to a movement among the molecules or individual particles of cast iron (which is a crystalline metal) and not to oxidation or absorption of sulfur or to burning out of any of the component parts.

"Soon various practical applications of this discovery were found, . . . among which the following may be noted:

"In *The American Machinist* of July 7, 1907, a maker of marine gas-engines describes how a cast-iron piston 3½ inches in diameter and 4½ inches long which had become worn by friction until it was too small for further use was caused to 'grow' to its original size in one treatment and that he had been able to restore it promptly into daily use, whereas formerly a new piston would have been required, causing considerable delay and expense."

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association, the president said, as reported in the paper already quoted, that the discovery by Mr. Outerbridge had proved of considerable practical value. In one of the plants in which his firm is interested several tons of steam radiator castings had been condemned as too short, owing to an error in the pattern, and also to shrinkage. The castings had been stacked in the yard for remelting, but after Mr. Outerbridge's announcement was made a number of them were treated in accordance with Mr. Outerbridge's plans. We read:

"The result was as surprizing as it was agreeable. By two inexpensive treatments the castings were caused to grow to the exact length required and all of the condemned castings were successfully treated and put into service, the pipe couplings being then made without any difficulty in fitting, whereas before the elongation of the radiator castings they could not be used at all.

"The accompanying illustrations show the remarkable increase in cubical dimensions of cast-iron bars when subjected to repeated heating and cooling, and also the very different behavior of other metals under like treatment. . . . The second figure shows a wooden pattern for a mold for making a cast-iron protective grating to be laid loosely on the floor of an oven, over the flue, about ten feet above the top of the fire, far removed from the flames; the iron casting made from this pattern was almost the same size and exactly the same shape as the wooden pattern.

"Fig. 3 shows an iron casting after it had been subjected to alternate heating and cooling for six months in the oven, and is shown superposed upon the wooden pattern. As the outside frame

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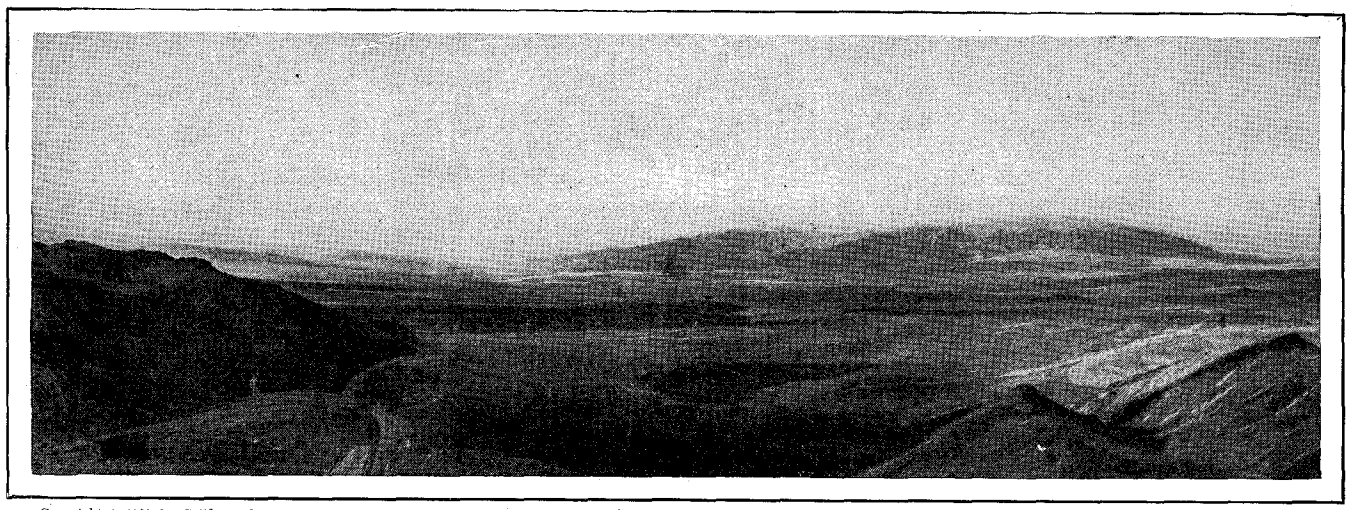

Copyrighted, 1907, by California Panorama Company, Los Angeles. Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

A SAMPLE OF THE

The film itself is four feet long and ten inches wide. It shows the whole of Death Valley's arid stretch, and in addition reaches from Mt. Whitney, said to be World. The view across the valley covers a distance of seven and one-half miles; while between the creek and the mountain just mentioned, the space shown in the

of the iron grating was not exposed to the intense heat from the flue it did not permanently expand, hence it still fits over the pattern; but the bars, which were originally straight, have in some cases grown over two inches in length, taking necessarily a curved shape, and they are also appreciably thicker in the middle, where the heat was most intense."

Why should cast iron exhibit this remarkable property? Mr. Outerbridge makes some suggestions, in a contribution to *The American Machinist* (New York, March 19), while confessing that his mind is not yet satisfied on this point. He says:

"In cast iron we have one of the most highly complex alloys. In addition to the iron, which comprizes over 90 per cent. of the mass, we have other elements differing widely from each other in all their characteristics, thus: phosphorus, which melts at an exceedingly low temperature; and carbon, which does not melt even in the electric arc. Again, if we look at the chemical structure of the metalloids, we find that each of the five or more components of cast iron possesses a different 'valency,' that is, atomic combined equivalent; thus phosphorus is a trivalent element, while carbon is a quadrivalent element. Therefore we have in cast iron, as I have said, compounds of the most complex character it is possible to imagine.

"What living chemist can point out the nature of the dance of the molecules of cast iron when under the stimulus of heat? How many times do these elements change partners before they assume fixt relation to each other?"

LONG-DISTANCE TYPESETTING—What may be described as a long-distance linotype machine, operated by wireless telegraphy, is suggested by Hans Knudsen, a Danish resident of London. According to an account in the London *Chronicle* (September 19), this has already been successfully used in connection with an ordinary typewriter. Says the paper just named:

"The possibility of somebody in the future sitting before a keyboard in St. Petersburg and setting up type in a London newspaper office by wireless telegraphy was suggested to a little company of wondering people at the Hotel Cecil last evening. They were inspecting a remarkable apparatus invented by Mr. Hans Knudsen, a Dane, who has been resident here for the last eight years. Twelve months ago Mr. Knudsen conceived the idea that a valuable saving of time would be effected in a newspaper office if a wireless message could 'arrive in type.' Till then he had taken no active interest in wireless telegraphy. He set to work in earnest, and the result of his experiments was seen at the Hotel Cecil yesterday. Mr. Knudsen appears to have hit upon an extremely simple contrivance. For one thing he dispenses with the Morse code. All the operator has to do, in fact, is to spell out his message on a keyboard containing the letters of the alphabet. Over the keyboard there is a traveling contact-carrier. As it passes over a key which has been prest down by the operator there is an electric spark. At that moment the carrier on the receiving-instrument, which is working in perfect harmony with the transmitter, halts at the same letter. In this way, letter by letter, the message is received. Yesterday a typewriter, attached to the receiving-instrument, recorded each letter as it was sent by the transmitter. In its place, for the purpose of typesetting, there will be, of course, a linotype machine."

The machine thus shown is merely a model, but *The Chronicle* states that Mr. Knudsen hopes to give a demonstration with the complete apparatus in a short time.

AN IMPROVED PANORAMA CAMERA

A PANORAMA camera capable of photographing the whole sweep of the horizon on one film, which may be as much as 16 feet in length, is described by Harry H. Dunn in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, October). Says Mr. Dunn:

"It is built like the ordinary panorama camera in that it makes a strip picture, on a piece of film noticeably longer than it is wide, but there the resemblance ends. In the ordinary panorama machine, the lens, set on a pivot, swings, slow or fast, as the operator chooses, throwing a brush of light across the film until the whole arc of its field is covered.

"With the new camera the whole box moves. A cog track, circular in shape, crowns the tripod. Similar cogs on the under side of the box play in these and carry the camera in a complete circle, or such part of it as the photographer may wish to use. The camera is driven around the turn-table by a clockwork. Inside the camera, in the back, are two spools, as in most film cameras.

"On one of these spools the roll of film, sixteen feet long and ten inches to a foot in width, is placed. A strip of black paper, eighteen inches long, extends from the loose end of this roll of film, across the back of the box, to the other spool. Both these spools are actuated by another clockwork which unwinds the full spindle and winds it on the other one, keeping both at exactly equal rates of speed so that there is no buckling or other interference with the film.

"This strip of film, then, moves in an opposite direction to that which the box takes in its revolution around the tripod turn-table, The lens is stationary and ends in a narrow, perpendicular slit, ten inches high and less than a quarter of an inch in width. This paints, as with a brush, a bar of even light across the film, giving an equal exposure to all parts—in fact the back end of a lens of this kind, in photographic parlance, is called a 'brush.'

"Thus prepared, the photographer takes off the 'loaded' back side of the machine, in which the film is protected by a slide which closes automatically, presses a button, and a ground-glass focusing-screen slides up into place. On this he focuses his picture as with an ordinary bellows machine, replaces his film-carrier, and is ready to make the picture.

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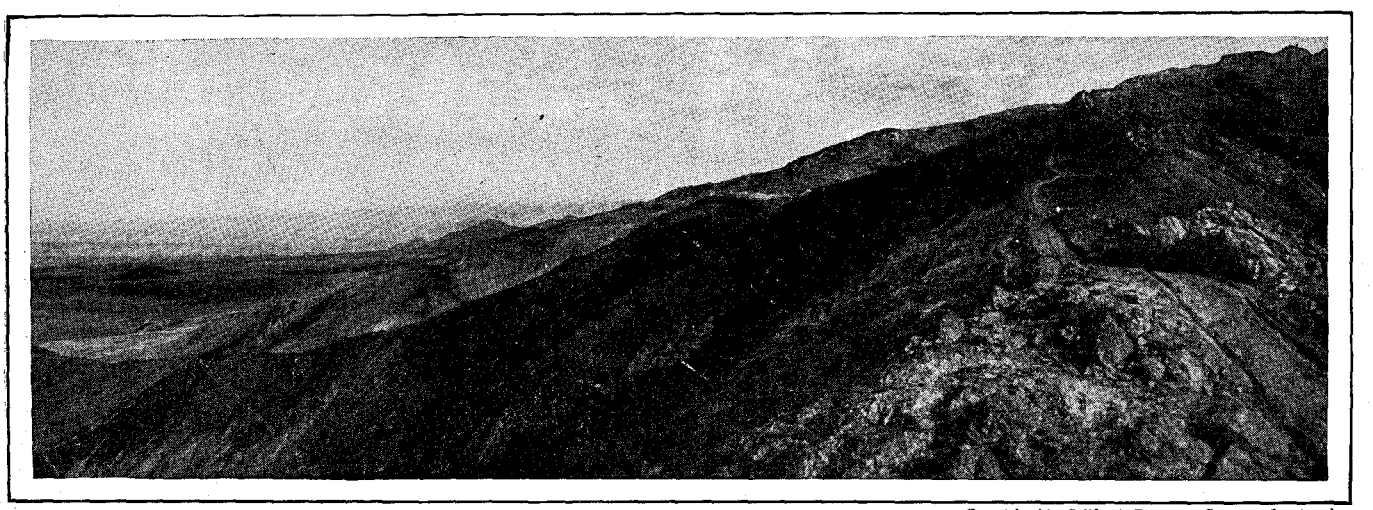

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NEW CAMERA'S WORK.

The highest peak on the North American continent, outside of Alaska, to Furnace Creek, about four hundred feet below sea-level, and the lowest point in the New great panorama is close to one hundred and thirty miles.

"But, no! he is not ready. He must first figure out the speed at which the lens and the box are to move around the section of a circle which he wishes to photograph. Having done this, he must figure a what speed the film shall move across the back of that camera, also in motion, so as to produce a full, clear negative. Poor focus, undertiming, overtiming, and uneven exposure, all must be eliminated. In short, this sort of panorama photography is no game for the man who is in a hurry.

"Having figured this all out by means of proportion tables he sets his lens, takes the two bulbs with which each camera is equipped, one in each hand, presses them both, and the picture begins to be made.

"One of these bulbs starts the clockwork mechanisms, the other opens the shutter. When the camera has completed the whole circle, or the segment for which it is set, the clockwork stops automatically, and the shutter closes in the flash of an eye. A film sixteen feet long, or any fraction thereof, can be made at one exposure by this really very remarkable machine."

GROWTH A HABIT

THE interesting theory that growth and evolution are merely forms of what we call habit and memory is presented by Prof. Francis Darwin in his recent presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science. According to this view, the passage of an organism through the same stages of growth as its ancestors is due to something in the germ-cells transmitted from parent to child—something akin to memory in the individual. We quote from an abstract of Professor Darwin's address in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 26). He illustrates his point at the outset by a reference to the change of leaf-posture in certain plants, known as "sleeping." We read:

"If a sleeping plant is placed in a dark room after it has gone to sleep at night, it will be found next morning in the light-position, and will again assume the nocturnal position as evening comes on. We have, in fact, what seems to be a habit built by the alternation of day and night. The plant normally drops its leaves at the stimulus of darkness and raises them at the stimulus of light. But here we see the leaves rising and falling in the absence of the accustomed stimulation. . . . This is the characteristic *par excellence* of habit. . . . When a series of actions are compelled to follow each other by applying a series of stimuli they become organically tied together, or *associated*, and follow each other automatically, even when the whole series of stimuli are not acting. . . .

"Many will object that even the simplest form of association implies a nervous system. With regard to this objection it must be remembered that plants have two at least of the qualities characteristic of animals—namely, extreme sensitiveness to certain agencies and the power of transmitting stimuli from one part to another of the plant body. It is true that there is no central nervous system, nothing but a complex system of nuclei; but these have some of the qualities of nerve-cells, while intercommunicating protoplasmic threads may play the part of nerves. . . . . .

"The development of the individual from the germ-cell takes place by a series of stages of cell-division and growth, each stage apparently serving as a stimulus to the next, each unit following its predecessor like the movements linked together in a habitual action performed by an animal.

"My view is that the rhythm of ontogeny [growth of the individual as distinguished from the development of the race] is actually and literally a habit. It undoubtedly has the feature which I have described as preeminently characteristic of habit, viz., an automatic quality which is seen in the performance of a series of actions in the absence of the complete series of stimuli to which they (the stages of ontogeny) were originally due. . . . There is the wonderful fact that, as the egg develops into the perfect organism, it passes through a series of changes which are believed to represent the successive forms through which its ancestors passed in the process of evolution. This is precisely paralleled by our own experience of memory, for it often happens that we can not reproduce the last learned verse of a poem without repeating the earlier part; each verse is suggested by the previous one and acts as a stimulus for the next. . . . . .

"Enough has been said to show that there is a resemblance between the two rhythms of development and of memory, and that there is at least a *prima facie* case for believing them to be essentially similar. Hering says that 'between the *me* of to-day and the *me* of yesterday lie night and sleep, abysses of unconsciousness; nor is there any bridge but memory with which to span them.' And in the same way he claims that the abyss between two generations is bridged by the unconscious memory that resides in the germ-cells. I prefer to limit myself to asserting the identity of ontogeny and habit."

So much for growth. As for evolution, it is, says Professor Darwin, a change in the rhythm of growth, made in somewhat the same way that a habitual action may be altered by adding new features. This kind of development thus depends, on this theory, on the inheritance of acquired characteristics—a dogma that has been the ground of fierce contention among biologists almost ever since discussion about evolution first began.

"WHY," says *La Nature* (Paris), "do not archeologists utilize the *x*-rays in the course of their researches? Doubtless the idea has not yet occurred to them, for the services that could be rendered by these rays are very great, as has been recently shown by Mr. O. Passionista in *Elettricista*. By means of the *x*-rays it would be possible to determine the contents of caskets, coffers, and receptacles of cardboard, wood, bone, leather, etc., without opening them and without injury to the envelop, they would be valuable aids in verifying the authenticity of certain objects, in bringing to light frauds, and in defeating the makers of false antiques. The necessary apparatus is now very light and easily portable, and we may expect to see it shortly a part of the archeologist's equipment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SOCIALISM AMONG CATHOLICS

THAT Socialism is making headway among Catholics of this country is admitted by *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* (Techny, Ill.). In the issue from which we quote (October) it assembles citations from various organs of its Church to prove the point and asks with some appearance of concern, "What are we doing to counteract? Pushing the needed social reforms?" Instead of this, the editor intimates that Socialists are being furnished with weapons, and "one of the strongest of these weapons," it adds, "is the unintelligent, brutal attitude of a portion of our Catholic press." It cites a "specimen extract" from the Syracuse *Catholic Sun* (Vol. XVII., No. 7). Thus:

"'Frankly, we believe *The Catholic Fortnightly Review* is right as to the growth of Socialism among Catholics of this country. It is simply heart-saddening to a layman who mingles much with his kind to find so many going astray. Still, we may query what more can the bishops do than they have done already? Most of them have warned against it and many of them have solemnly argued against it. The Catholic societies have denounced it and most of the Catholic papers of the country have fought it continually. Perhaps, after all these warnings, *it may be just as well to let the "Catholic Socialists" go out of the Catholic camp and herd with the Church's enemies.*' (Italics mine. A. P.)."

The writer finds that *The Catholic Sun* takes a somewhat different view in a later issue. He quotes the editorial comments of this paper made on a recently published interview with Archbishop Ireland as follows:

"We have no objection to the Archbishop preferring Mr. Taft, of course. It is natural he should, being a Republican, but we fear his incessant defending of 'property' and 'vested rights' and all that sort of thing, which Mr. Bryan certainly is not attacking, is just a trifle unnecessary at this juncture. The Archbishop himself has admitted that the approaching peril is Socialism, and this being true he is unconsciously making the path of the Church in this country a very hard one by perpetually standing up as an advocate of property rights in an hour which finds more than one hundred Socialist dailies and weeklies declaring that the Catholic Church is the deliberate friend of capital and capitalists and the foe of labor and common humanity. The Saturday utterances of the Archbishop, if correctly quoted, are scarcely of a character to inspire American toilers with a pronounced love for the Church. His words would actually seem to prove the Socialists' assertion."

The editor goes on to quote the words of a "scholarly and wide-awake priest who contributes regularly to *The Catholic Columbian* under the *nom de guerre* of R. C. Gleaner" to this effect:

"A well-informed mechanic, whose life is strictly in harmony with the laws of the Church and whose faith is not impaired by any modern spirit, whose avocation calls him into various parts of this country, told me some months ago that a weapon used by many a shrewd Socialist to convert Catholic men to their ism is this: that the Church demands more of their earnings than even public taxes. It is a foxy weapon and in many places is used to advantage; especially in those places where prudence has not been exercised in church finances. I am not going beyond the bounds of plain statement, when I put in print, what he who runs may read, that there is a growing complaint among our people, the bulk of whom earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, that the demands of the Church upon their purses are very heavy and frequent. While our people are always ready to make sacrifices and have done so in the past, the tendency to build expensive churches and costly school-buildings has reached a point where, if those in authority do not call a halt, the people will.

"I know (and I am ready to receive it) the outcry this will raise. I am not an alarmist, but I am putting down in plain black and white what I have picked up in knocking about this world for a good many years in a good many quarters from a good many people, lay and clerical. Rivalry and prudence have not always balanced on many occasions, and only the other day I heard an old pastor, whose step is commencing to lag and whose hair is fast turning gray, ejaculate in no spirit of complaint, but in a spirit of patience tried to the limit—'For thirty-two years I have been paying debts, which, God help us, I did not contract.'"

THE FOOLISHNESS OF CONGRESSES

THE Congress of Religions just held in Oxford met to discuss the religions of the world scientifically, but "in a spirit of tolerance and of reverence." This avowed purpose is variously commented on by different observers. To a writer in the London *Times* the Congress appears "a school of charity, a revelation of the community of ideas of people who do not know, or wish to know each other, a rebuke to pride and race sectarianism." To Mr. Chesterton this very harmonizing purpose was its great fault. In place of offering an occasion where creeds could agree, to him the "fun of the whole thing" was that the opportunity was presented and lost to create a disagreement of creeds. Mr. Chesterton is visibly disappointed that the meeting did not end in a shindy. In his universe-solving article that appears weekly in *The Illustrated London News* we read (in the issue for September 26) this comment upon modern assemblies such as the Congress just ended:

"Creeds must disagree; it is the whole fun of the thing. If I think the universe is triangular, and you think it is square, there can not be room for two universes. We may argue politely, we may argue humanely, we may argue with great mutual benefit; but, obviously, we must argue. Modern toleration is really a tyranny. It is a tyranny because it is a silence. To say that I must not deny my opponent's faith is to say I must not discuss it; I may not say that Buddhism is false, and that is all I want to say about Buddhism. It is the only interesting thing that anybody can want to say about Buddhism—either that it is false or that it is true. But in these modern assemblies, supposed to be tolerant and scientific, there is spread a general and tacit agreement that there shall be no violent assertion or negation of faith; and this is not only hypocritical, but unbusinesslike, for it is not getting to the point. In short, the awkwardness of a real congress of creeds is merely this: that if two absolute creeds meet, they will probably fight; and if they do not fight, there is really not much value in their having met. It is absurd to have a discussion on comparative religions if you don't compare them. And if the representatives of two energetic Eastern philosophies do begin to compare them, there is, of course, always the possibility that this delicate scientific analysis may be conducted with long curved knives."

The writer questions the "emotional value" that can inhere in speeches at a "congress," because, he asserts, "you will never get the thoroughly typical man of any land or creed to talk at a congress or give evidence on scientific commissions." The Irish peasant "who really is Catholicism or the Dutch farmer who really is Protestantism" can not be brought "into this atmosphere of analysis at all." Besides these objections he finds another which he calls "the fallacy of the open mind." We read:

"An open mind is really a mark of foolishness, like an open mouth. Mouths and minds were made to shut; they were made to open only in order to shut. In direct connection with this question of mythology and human belief the point may roughly be put thus: An extraordinary idea has arisen that the best critic of religious institutions is the man who talks coldly about religion. Nobody supposes that the best critic of music is the man who talks coldly about music. Within reasonable bounds, the more excited the musician is about music, the more he is likely to be right about it. Nobody thinks a man a correct judge of poetry because he looks down on poems. But there is an idea that a man is a correct judge of religion because he looks down on religions. Now, folklore and primitive faiths, and all such things are of the nature of music and poetry in this respect—that the actual language and symbols they employ require not only an understanding, they require what the Bible very finely calls an understanding heart. You must be a little moved in your emotions even to understand them at all; you must have a heart in order to make head or tail

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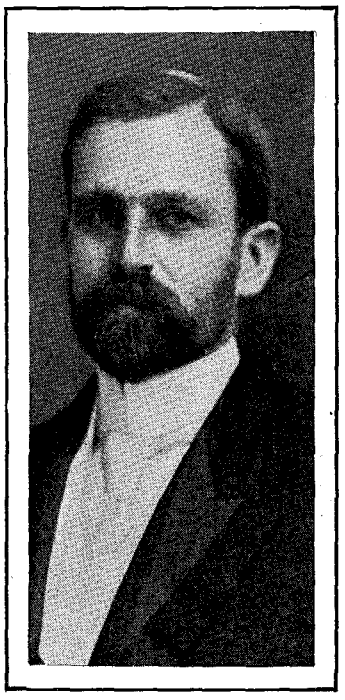
of them. Consequently, whenever I hear on these occasions that beliefs are being discust scientifically and calmly, I know that they are being discust wrong. Even a false religion is too genuine a thing to be discust calmly. That the distinguished gentlemen at Oxford spoke placidly and with precision about ghosts or totems, witches or taboos, does not impress me at all in favor of the justice of their conclusions. I should be much more imprest if Mr. Marett shuddered from head to foot on the platform when he mentioned a taboo. . . . It would be more amusing, but it would also be more convincing. For then we should know that those who were studying fables and faiths had at least some conception of what goes to make a credible faith or even a credible fable; we should know for the first time that the professors in a literal sense really knew what they were talking about."

BELIEFS THAT MAY RULE CHINA

THE future history of China, after the death of the Empress Dowager, will be most largely controlled by a man who has its spiritual revival more at heart than her political regeneration. So at least this statesman, Kang Yu Weir, revealed himself to Mr. Charles Johnston, who gives the substance of the interview in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston, October). Kang Yu Wei, one of the foremost of living Orientals, was formerly the personal adviser of the young Emperor Kuang-Su, and had projected many reforms when the reactionary party headed by Prince Tuan and abetted by the old Queen, came into power and precipitated the explosions of 1900 Thereupon Kang Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, fled from China with a price upon his head, and has since, we are told, traveled through many countries, "building up reform organizations among the most influential Chinamen throughout the world; instructing young men in his ideals; everywhere the idol of young China; dauntless, cheerful-hearted, indefatigable, toiling day and night, yet maintaining always the detachment and aloofness of the true philosopher."



CHARLES JOHNSTON,

Who drew from the reticent Oriental Kang Yu Wei acknowledgment of interest and belief in many Christian creeds.

He has always kept in touch with the young Emperor, and in the event of the Dowager Empress's death "he may be lifted in a day to the most influential position in the largest and oldest of the family of nations." His ideals, his beliefs, his prejudices even, observes Mr. Johnston, "may become determining factors in world politics." He has always, the Chinaman himself admitted, been a close student of religions, and had studied and translated the two thousand texts of Buddhism. He declared "that he always visited in the spirit of a pilgrim the centers or shrines of religious tradition; that he had sought relics of Martin Luther at Eisenach; and that, on a recent visit to Spain, he found in a monastery near Toledo much the same spirit of devout silence that had struck him in the lamaseries of Tibet." Mr. Johnston tells us that he asked Kang Yu Wei, who has studied the gospels profoundly, what seemed to him the most striking quality in the character of Jesus:

"He answered, somewhat to my surprize, as we generally lay the emphasis elsewhere, that what appealed to him most, in the personality of Jesus, was his courage—the manliness which could so quietly and dauntlessly face the hatred of so many of his fellow-countrymen, the fierce enmity of the powerful Pharisees, and, above all, the certainty of death, and of the outward failure of his mission; the courage which undertook a work so constructive, the valor which could make, and could ask from others, such large sacrifices. The positive attitude of authority and power, maintained by one who was, outwardly, a homeless wanderer, seemed to Kang Yu Wei the dominant note in the character of Jesus. His courage stood first; next to courage came his love. And Kang Yu Wei had been deeply imprest by the fact that the love of Jesus, profound, abundant, and all-embracing as it was, was yet wholly free from weakness and sentimentalism; could, indeed, be terribly stern on occasion, as when he scourged the money-changers from the Temple."

KANG YU WEI,

The exiled adviser of the young Chinese Emperor, who may be reinstated after the death of the Dowager Empress.

Kang Yu Wei admitted that he believed that the accounts of miracles were true, and added that "the East had always had the tradition of miraculous power associated with great holiness." He laid special stress on "the way in which the teaching and personality of Jesus have woven themselves into the fabric of Western history, as the most potent factor in the development of Christendom." Further:

"He spoke especially of the work of Clovis, and of the dramatic scene in the Cathedral of Rheims, which in a certain sense was the birthday of modern Europe. He was also profoundly conscious of the part played by the Church in the culture of the Latin nations; and we have already seen that he was an interested student of the life-work of Martin Luther. So that we may say that Kang Yu Wei recognized that a large part in the development of Western history, of the modern state, with its ideas of civil rights, of individual liberty, of humanity, is to be attributed to the personality and teaching of Jesus, and this quite independently of our view of his spiritual standing. Jesus is the greatest single factor in the development of the Western world."

Mr. Johnston, after some hesitating inquiry, derived the impression that the Chinaman held the belief in the immortality of the soul, but in a modified form. He writes:

"If I mistake not, Kang Yu Wei, while believing firmly in the immortality of the soul, does not believe that all men are equally immortal; that all men have only to pass through physical death, in order to enter the ranks of the immortals. He believes rather, I convinced myself, that immortality is something to be attained, something to be won, and something which, in the full sense, all men can not be said to win. He spoke of strong souls and weak souls; of souls made strong by courage and sacrifice, by daring and unselfish work for others; souls that soar on wings of high attainment into the clearer air of spiritual being; of such souls as these, he believes that conscious immortal life after death is the reward. On the other hand, there are weak, cowardly, indifferent souls, who are to be thought of as rather prone upon the earth; and the full measure of immortality is not for these. . . . . .

"I asked Kang Yu Wei whether he also believed in previous existence, and in the possibility of a memory of former times, so that we come 'not in entire forgetfulness.' Once more there was the

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quick glance of inquiry, lest the foreigner might heedlessly step on consecrated ground. But this time the reassurance was instant. Yes, Kang Yu Wei did believe that the soul must in some sense be immortal in the past as in the future; that we must struggle toward the goal of fully conscious immortality through a long series of experiences, in which battle after battle must be waged, victory after victory painfully won. As to memory of past experiences and former lives, Kang Yu Wei seemed to associate it with the growth of the soul. Strong, valiant souls, which have grown to full stature and 'attained,' may, in his view, gain also a full memory of the past; and there must be all degrees, through partial and shadowy reminiscence, down to complete forgetfulness and mere oblivion."

THE VIRTUE OF ANGER DISPUTED

A BAPTIST and a Christian Scientist have hit simultaneously upon the same theme in current journals, and show not only a diversity of view, but an opposite reading of the facts of contemporary life. To one, indignation at sin and sinners is a lost gift of grace, to the other it is wickedly rampant in men's lives. The one who sees it not, laments its abeyance; the other would banish it afar. "There is a prevalent disposition to be very lenient toward criminals," asserts Mr. C. H. Wetherbe in *The Canadian Baptist* (Toronto), and the plea is made that "they are unfortunate in their parentage, and therefore they ought not to be dealt with very severely." In the strain of Jeremiah he goes on:

"We are told that merciful humaneness is more in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Gospel than is that temper which would visit penalties and pains upon transgressors of law, either divine or human. The greatest possible emphasis is being placed upon love, upon compassion, upon free forgiveness, and upon gracious toleration. This seems to be the prevailing drift of sentiment throughout the land. But it is a bad sign and symptom. Such sentimentality is detrimental to general society. It tends to encourage and foster the committal of crime in various forms. The history of the ages shows that when the general public ceased to be wholesomely indignant against law-breakers and other wicked practises, there was a general declension in the morals of the land. Crimes of all kinds increased in proportion to the increase of the sentiment which lightly regarded violations of law, and the transgressors themselves. Such a state of things accompanied the moral and spiritual declension of the ancient Israelites; and there was no revival among them until there was a return to the sterner features of law, justice, and retribution toward heartless criminals. And to-day a revival of indignation against sin and sinners is needed. The preservation of society demands it. The honor of God's laws and commands requires it. Mercy should be balanced by justice. Fidelity to truth and law should not be sacrificed to weak sentimentalism."

On the other side, as indicated above, we find Mr. Charles D. Reynolds observing in *The Christian Science Journal* (Boston) that "in the whole category of human weaknesses there is no folly which is more absurd than the frequency with which men become offended and angry with each other's faults." He continues:

"The category of crime and wo has been tremendously augmented by this method of adding fuel to the flames. Evil is indeed shocking enough in its myriad manifestations, but its hideousness is only intensified by the mistaken method of giving way to irritability. Nothing touches or brings to the surface more quickly the latent animal propensities in human nature—anger, hatred, malice, revenge—than this; and in nothing does Christian Science throw clearer light than in its explanation of why this is so, and how to correct this evil habit.

"It is a self-condemning parody upon our highest human sense of things that it should seem right and justifiable at times to show anger, but in Science it is made clear that evil will not destroy evil, and that anger is a human quality, not the manifestation of God. The divine attribute which destroys sin and heals the sinner is love. This love has no element of anger or hate, it is compassion and compassionate only. Anger fastens on to the error, and instead of reducing it to nothingness, it seems to magnify it, by giving it reality and power. Let those who are tempted sometimes to boast of the indignation they have felt at the sins and follies of others, examine themselves. Until they have eradicated this evil from their own lives, they can not help their neighbor. It is foolish to attempt to correct the mistakes of others until we have learned the right method of correcting those mistakes in ourselves."

REDISCOVERY OF THE HITTITES

"THE results of the investigations of the German archeologists in Asia Minor during the past two years simply border on the miraculous." These are the words with which the *Allgemeine Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, of Leipsic, begins a discussion of the finds made at Boghaz-keui, in Asia Minor, which have led to the identification of this city as the capital of the enigmatical and powerful people of the Hittites so often mentioned in the earlier records of the Old Testament, but of whose history the sources have been provokingly silent.

These discoveries have been made under the auspices of the German Orientgesellschaft and have been in charge of Prof. Hugo Winckler, the famous Berlin archeologist. In reports published by this society, a preliminary account of these researches has lately been published, from which we quote the following details:

Boghaz-keui, or, as this place is called by its old name, Khatti, is found in the heart of Cappadocia, in Asia Minor, and is the capital city of the old Khatti kingdom, called in the Bible the kingdom of the Hittites. For quite a while already the fact has been recognized that by the side of the two well-known centers of ancient civilization, Egypt and Mesopotamia, there had also in early times been a third of virtually the same importance for Asiatic civilization, and this center was the land of the Hittites. But where this Hittite people really had its headquarters and center of power, who these people really were, what their ethnological connection with other peoples, and what also their historic importance, were all problems that sorely vexed and perplexed scholars. Existing sources of information failed to solve these questions, the greatest perplexity being perhaps their language and writing, which could be interpreted by no known means. The first light on this problem came about twenty years ago when the famous Tel-el-Amarna tablets were found in Egypt, which embodied the archives of Kings Amenophis III. and Amenophis IV. and contained an exchange of political correspondence in cuneiform writing between these kings and the leading cities of Palestine, the whole dating from the fourteenth century before Christ, or even earlier than the earliest parts of the Pentateuch. In these clay-tablet letters two new historic peoples for the first time appear on the horizon, namely, the people of Khatti and of Mitanni. We also read here that King Subbiluliuma of the Khatti was making at that time an aggressive warfare on the Egyptian spheres of influence in pre-Israelitish Canaan.

The excavations made in Boghaz-keui have now brought to light the archives of the kings of the Khatti, and hundreds of tablets have been found covered with all kinds of political and historical information. And all of these documents date from the reigns of seven kings of the Khatti, among whom the above-mentioned Subbiluliuma is the first and oldest. This is a coincidence of a kind seldom or never paralleled in archeological research. Winckler writes as follows:

"The statements found on these tablets not only read exactly like Chronicles, but they really furnish us with a commentary on the Tel-el Amarna letters, which come from the spheres of influence of Mitanni and Khatti, that is from Northern Syria. Not only are the same countries mentioned in both sources, but the same persons are described; and while in the letters of Tel-el-Amarna these persons tell their own story in their correspondence with their Egyptian sovereign, we, through the reports of the kings of Khatti, receive the confirmation and further explanation of the matters they report. It becomes apparent that the individual princes went from one of the great Powers to the other in their allegiance, according to the power of the one or the other."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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A SCULPTOR'S PESSIMISM

GUTZON BORGLUM, the sculptor, has fired the first bomb of the art season by accusing American sculptors and architects of being collectors of "samples" instead of producing something new themselves. Such a stir as the iconclastic Mr. Borglum has caused, comments a daily paper, "has not been known in the art world since Mr. F. S. Church, returning from his first visit to the galleries of Paris and Dresden, exclaimed, 'To hell with Europe!'" Mr. Church's complacency seems more than offset by Mr. Borglum's pessimism. "Why is it," he asks, "that it is easier to wring from an octogenarian a spring song than to write a five-page pamphlet on the great monuments in America?" He answers in *The Craftsman* (New York, October):

"It is because, lacking in reverence, sincerity, and individuality, the monuments we have built are not our own. Because we have 'cribbed' every scroll and form we build. Because our architects and artists annually 'beat it' to Europe to gather ideas to restock their idea-less plants at home. Because our finery is of the Old World.

"Our architects did not know that the obelisks were essentially monoliths, and so built one, five hundred feet high, of little blocks, and called it a monument to Washington. One of our sculptors even drest the Father of our Country in a Roman toga, while our counting-houses are fashioned after the old temples, and we hawk our wares from the windows of buildings redrawn after the old palaces.

"We are traders—we peddle cotton, office, religion, and esthetics; we are laymen, who have remained untouched by the man of dreams, of ideas, or ideals. Our builders are our engineers. They are not architects, nor is it their business to build with the rounded form in their eye.

"But the architect, what of him? where his forms? Like a maid-servant, he draws over the great steel limbs, conceived as nature conceives, a drabbled chemise in pseudo-Greek, Italian, or Beaux-Art pattern, and in his water-color wash he appeals to the sculptor to model for him a few figures, cautioning him that they 'must be characterless,' 'just spots,' pure conventions—something that will go with his ornament. One sometimes wonders if he realizes how he condemns his work in so doing. He must know, and he is right—this business man—that it would never do to put a vital piece of sculpture upon one of his fretted fronts. He talks Greek art and traces its forms, but the ideals of Greece are not ours; we have too little in common with the yesterday two thousand years gone to make it possible that we wear its dress or that we use its symbols.

"I do not mean that America is without artists, sculptors, or even architects deserving the name—there are enough of each to give us beauty in such abundance that the lives of all of us would be better, sweeter, and fuller and more of us could have homes and work-rooms fit for gods to slumber and to labor in (for such shall be my shop and couch). But the common spirit in sculpture and architecture in America is at the top notch of mediocrity."

With the passing of Saint-Gaudens, he declares, "the standard of good work was taken from us." Our state is thus all the more deplorable, for the writer will not even allow greatness to Saint-Gaudens. He declares that Saint-Gaudens "was not a great artist like Rimmer, Rodin, or Meunier, nor was he a great poet." It is allowed that Saint-Gaudens "had a quality that persisted to the end and wrought with few exceptions something beautiful, often noble, something that left the whole world better because it was made." But Saint-Gaudens, we are told, did no work that was not "commissioned." In fact, Mr. Borglum continues, "few people realize how little art in sculpture is produced in this country that is purely the output of the sculptor's imagination, that is, produced creatively and because the sculptor has something he must say." Mr. Borglum continues:

"There are three elements absolutely inseparable from the production of great art—sincerity, individuality, and reverence. Of reverence, I doubt if there is enough in all the United States to build one great temple. I doubt if there are men enough in all this land with unselfishness enough, with love enough, together to build one great and beautiful temple for commerce or industry, for liberty or art, for religion or for masonry—built from the bottom up, beautiful and good, like an altar upon which the most sacred thing in our lives shall be offered to all the rest who follow.

"And yet we have many good men—good but good-for-nothing. New York is filled with honest men who dodge every opportunity

Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beals.

GUTZON BORGLUM IN HIS STUDIO.

He charges our artists and architects of annually "beating it" to Europe to gather ideas to restock their idea less plants at home.

nature or events toss them to better or make more beautiful their immediate hour or place, fearful of the possible jar to their accustomed ease. This is, in part, the reason of the winter in our esthetic life. It makes the hideous, grinding elevated roads as natural a product as weeds in a neglected garden. It assures us that each great bridge will be more hideously ugly than the last. It explains Brooklyn's apathy and how she can sleep so long with all the filth of a hundred years choking her front door—fouling the way to the most beautiful island nature has given all this coast.

"Were we more Latin or Norse this could not be so. Puritanism has made us selfish, self-centered hypocrites for so long that sincerity and reverence for what is natural and wholesome in our impulse have been fairly bred out of us. We do not revere nature. We wonder very little at the daily return of sun and moon and stars and the glory that accompanies each phenomenon. Look at our water-fronts, where our world—for this is the world to us—meets the sea. Is there a fishing-village anywhere that has not dealt with landings as well, as largely, with as broad a conception of the elements they were separating? And yet architects sit five deep around all these improvements."

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, the painter, thinks it "amazing" that Mr. Borglum should think such things, "and still more so that he should write them." In the New York *Herald* (October 5), where we read the views of a number of artists on Mr. Borglum's outbreak, Mr. Daingerfield is reported as saying further:

"If there is no American art which is individual, as he says, what of Winslow Homer, of George Inness, of Wyant, and Blakelock? We are at present at the very threshold of a gigantic development of art in this country. We have been going to school and have learned methods, and now the time for accomplishment

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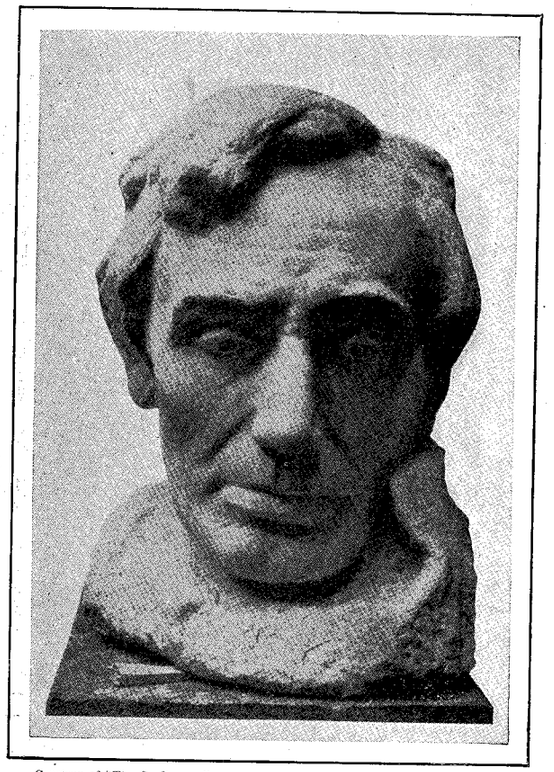
is here. We are realizing the fulfilment even now. It is true that here we have been subjected to many influences, as, when the wave of impressionism swept over us it was believed that all should paint in the style of Monet. That has disappeared. Yet there has remained something which has been modified and transformed by individuality. What could be more personal and individual than the work of Childe Hassam?

"There are many manifestations of American art which have no counterpart anywhere. How about Thomas Dewing? There are



Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

BORGLUM'S LINCOLN.

The sculptor worked on a theory of making different parts of the face show varying phases of mind and soul, resulting in an expression singularly lifelike, as if, says a writer, "one was watching the changing play of deep feeling over the face of a living man."

American artists whose work is as distinctive as it is possible for it to be. It is a sweeping statement, but I do not hesitate to make it, and that is that the greatest landscape art which the world has ever seen is right here, and that it is an imitation of none."

Mr. Samuel B. P. Trowbridge, the architect, and Messrs. J. S. Hartley and W. O. Partridge, sculptors, are among those who have controverted Mr. Borglum's position. Mr. Trowbridge defends his branch of the arts against the charges made by the sculptor, saying:

"American architects do not 'crib' and borrow from Europe any more than Shakespeare could have been said to have 'cribbed' when he wrote a play from an old plot. Architecture has gone through many changes. The Greeks copied from the Egyptians, the Romans from the Greeks, and the Renaissance again took up classic models, and the Gothic borrowed from the Byzantine. France developed an architecture borrowed from Italy in the beginning. Yet all these styles in time became individual and characteristic.

"American architects study in Paris not because the best schools in the world are there, but they go there only to get principles. Every building has its own problem, and American architecture is developing because it can not help it. But it must come from the needs of the people. It can not be done all at once. Shakespeare did not invent a new language every time he wrote a sonnet. Mr. Borglum expects too much. He is precipitate. There are certain buildings which are distinctively American and are recognized as such. The sky-scraper is individual, but the covering for it is adapted."

AFFLICTIONS OF THE DRAMA IN FRANCE

THE much-traveled public with somewhat superior airs have always been fond of saying, "They order these things differently in France." No one would have suspected that the saying could be disputed in regard to the drama, but here is a French writer dealing with conditions as he alleges they exist in France to-day. It only needs to change a few names to make the article read like several we have seen printed about our own dramatic industries, which we are led to believe are hopelessly sunk in commercialism. It may not afford much gratification to read that France, the reputed home of art for art's sake, suffers from like evils with ourselves; but it will not pass unnoticed that here is given one more evidence that "the public" is not altogether the thick-headed beast it is often charged with being. Writing in *Le Correspondance* (Paris) Mr. Paul Acker, a member of the French Society of Dramatic Authors, thus makes plaint and accusation:

"A few exceptions apart, what gives a theater its drawing power to-day is less the quality of the plays performed there or the capabilities of the company as a whole, than the name of the actor or actress who happens to be the star. It is he—or she—who attracts the public and sends up the receipts. People do not go to see such and such a piece, and they often do not even know who wrote it, but they go to see X or Z. Listen to the dramatic authors of our day. They proclaim: 'I am writing a play for So-and-So.' A certain actress has gained celebrity through her interpretation of a tragic love-part; henceforth none but rôles of that sort will be written for her. A certain actor has made a hit by impersonating an individual at the so-called marrying age; that is the only kind of part which will ever be written for him. What chiefly guides the playwright is that the actor for whom his work is intended shall be thoroughly delighted with it, shall discover in it an easy medium for the exploiting of his personality, shall find it flattering to his personal proclivities and even mannerisms, shall foresee in it a repetition of previous successes. A character or a situation thought out, the dramatist builds up a play round it. No matter if the piece be like a body with a huge head and tiny feet. No matter if the whole thing be sacrificed to the glorification of a single personage. No matter if the characters be so superficially conceived as to have no existence at all. No matter if the subject be totally void of interest!"

The debasement of the national stage is attributable to another cause beside the conceit of actors, namely, the cupidity of managers:

"The manager cares only for one thing—money. He must get money; the only good plays are those that bring in money; the only successes are those of the box-office; the only great author is he who can fill a theater for a long run; the only great actor is he who can draw large houses. If the manager happens to be an actor himself, he wants plays written for himself; otherwise they must be written for his star. To all criticisms of his management he replies triumphantly that the public's applause of both the actor and the play is a sufficient justification of his managerial ideas. He falls back upon the public taste—believing that one really exists—saying that this public taste must always be deferred to, and alleging that this public taste is trivial, low, essentially hostile to art—like his own, in fact. Art demands effort if it is to be properly appreciated. But audiences must have no efforts imposed upon them. The question is simply one of getting as large a crowd as possible to besiege the box-office window; and far from attracting people by the high and worthy qualities of a play, they must be captivated through having their most vulgar instincts pandered to. Plays are manufactured for the public just as shoes are—according to a pattern which experience has shown to be a 'good seller' and which will please anybody. The public is assumed incapable of caring for works which would shake up its mental indolence or its dull sensibilities. 'Don't give us literature!' is the managers' constant cry and command; and most of the playwrights, glad enough to have their labors lightened, obey with alacrity."

After laying the blame upon actors and managers, and, as we have seen, to some degree upon the fraternity of playwrights, this

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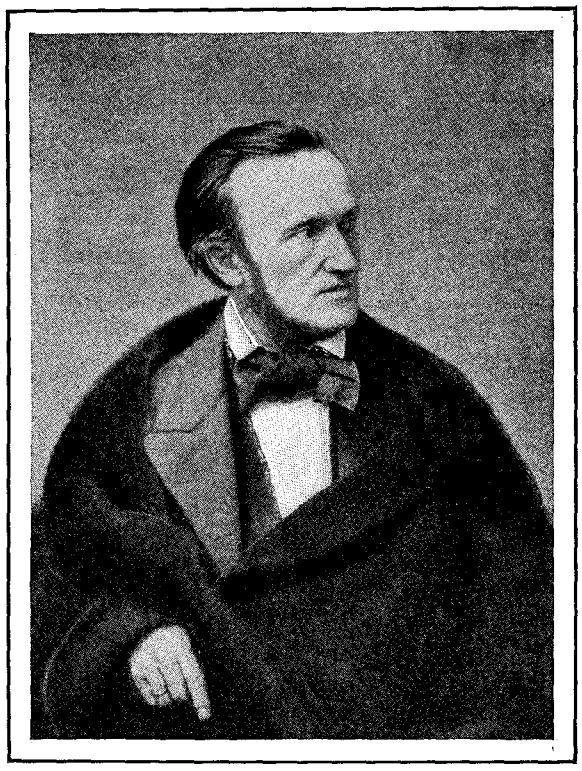
assailant of the commercial drama concludes his article with a vindication of the much maligned public taste, administering also a final slap to the cupidity—and stupidity—exhibited by the purveyors of public entertainment:

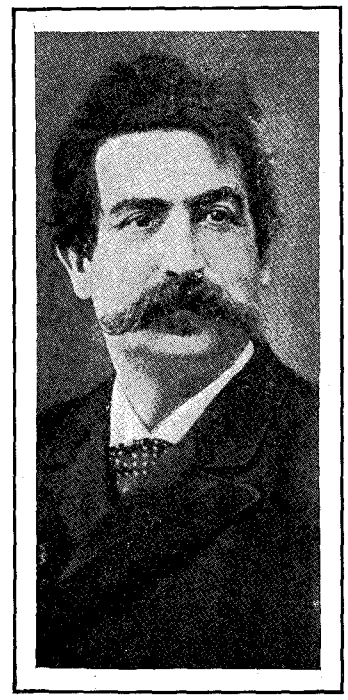
"'The public is treated unjustly. To hear actors and managers, one would suppose that the public had an unconquerable aversion to literary plays. Vaudeville, being low; light comedy, being false; and melodrama—those are the things which the public are supposed to want, and which are the money-makers.' Nevertheless, when performances of classic drama are given at the Théâtre-Français [known likewise as the Comédie-Française], the place is crowded, and persons belonging to all ranks of society may be found there, from the humblest to the highest. The public taste, I am convinced, is far better than is asserted; it inclines toward the good things, and would so continue to do were it not assiduously put to sleep with poor plays. But sometimes it wakes up and then there's an enormous surprize: 'Why, what's this? It seems the public isn't what we took it for!' At some theater a serious play is given, a new play with ideas, with a genuine thesis, such as 'Divorce,' let us say, and what happens? Everybody rushes to see it, talks about it, argues about it. Is that not a valuable, instructive, and consolatory token?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HORSE IN "GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG"

OPERA-GOERS who long to see a perfect performance of "Götterdämmerung" will be interested to hear that there once was one horse that played his part of *Grane* to perfection. *Grane*, as he is usually presented to us, either looks like a worn-out hack whose nerves are proof against fire and sound, and so one who could never be expected to leap with *Brünhilde* into the funeral-pyre of *Siegfried*, or he is so badly rehearsed in his part that he steps nervously about, walking on *Brünhilde's* dress and turning her immolation song into a pacification ditty addrest to himself. In the recently published translation of Angelo Neumann's "Personal Recollections of Wagner," we read of a *Grane* whom we would gladly see brought back from the grave. Mr. Neumann is said to have done more than any other man to make Wagner's music dramas known, since it was he who organized the famous "Wagner Traveling Theater" and carried artists, orchestra, scenery, and elaborate mechanical devices on a tour through Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Austria, and Russia, and later with another company gave the "Ring" in London. This was in the early eighties, when the Wagnerian battle was being vigorously fought. Munich, being the home of Wagner's royal patron, heard the dramas long before they were presented at the German capital. Mr. Neumann tells this story of the famous *Brünhilde*, Therese Vogl, and the *Grane* she used to ride in the performances at that city:



AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF WAGNER.
Taken about 1861.



Courtesy of Henry Holt & Co.

ANGELO NEUMANN,

Who organized the famous "Wagner Traveling Theater" to tour Europe, thus doing more than any other to make the music dramas known.

"The horse she used had once been a favorite charger of the Emperor Maximilian, and now in its old age fulfilled this last and only duty with a marvelous intelligence and an almost uncanny instinct for the rôle. It knew its cues perfectly! For, the moment that *Brünhilde* advanced, saying, 'Heya, Grane, grüsse den Freund!' (Grane, greet thine friend) it grew restless, champed the bit, and pawed; then at her final call—'Siegfried, selig gilt dir mein Gruss!' (Siegfried, accept my greeting)—it wheeled rapidly, and galloping straight across the stage dashed at the blazing funeral pyre. *Brünhilde*, grasping the mane at the start, leaped to its back on the keen run, and so they rode—apparently into the very heart of the flames! It was wonderfully carried out, and the effect on the audience was simply overwhelming. I exprest my awe and admiration to Therese Vogl, who assured me that, tho she was a skilled rider, she could never carry out that leap with any other mount, for the creature's intelligence was nothing short of marvelous. 'You might almost say,' she added, 'that the animal has an ear for music!' For at each performance of the 'Götterdämmerung,' precisely at the same bar, without a sign from her and not waiting for her to mount, the horse started on that wild dramatic plunge across the stage!"

This wonderful animal was desired by Mr. Neumann for the first Berlin performance of the opera, and Ludwig II. gave his consent, but the horse died just as they were preparing for his shipment from Munich. The problem then was to find another tractable horse for the part, since much of the success of the opera depended on this act. What happened at the first performance is told herewith. In this case Mme. Materna, well known in former days in America, was the *Brünhilde*. Neumann writes:

"During the scene-shifting from the third act Wagner came behind to see me, and exprest his unqualified satisfaction with what we had done, suggesting several minor alterations which had just occurred to him. I then took him to his box and was about to settle into my own orchestra chair, when a vague feeling of uneasiness impelled me to go back to the stage again. I fought it down at first—for the whole executive staff was there, the well-drilled corps of attendants, and my experienced inspectors and stage manager. Why not give myself up for once to the complete enjoyment of that glorious final act? and yet my inner consciousness urged me to go. 'Just this very night, when so much depends upon it, why not follow out your invariable custom and see that all is well?' Finally I obeyed my instinct and went behind once more. 'All in order?' 'Everything!' came the prompt response.

"As Mme. Materna was not a horsewoman like Therese Vogl, we had arranged the leap into the flames as it is now carried out

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on most stages—that is, *Brünhilde* was to lead *Grane* quickly off into the wings, and there a rider in her identical costume should spring to the horse's back and dash across the stage into the flames.

"My next question was, 'Is the false *Brünhilde* ready?' Some one answered, 'All ready, sir!' and I looked up to catch sight of a *Brünhilde*—with long, unkempt, gray, shaggy hair, and a full and flowing beard! And just outside, the second was approaching when the real *Brünhilde* was to dash into the wings with *Grane*. 'What! *You're* the man who's to ride the horse into the fire?' 'Yes, sir,' was the answer. But there was no time now to parley, for just then I could hear Mme. Materna beginning, 'Siegfried—selig grusst dich dein Weib'—as she started for the wings. I flew for the man, clutched at his beard, and snatched the wig from off his head! Then, just as I had swathed him in his long black veil, we heard his cue—he swung himself up onto the horse, and I sank back almost fainting against the side walls of the stage! In just those few seconds I had been able to save the closing scene of the first 'Nibelungen' performance in Berlin from utter shipwreck."

MISUSE OF ART-MUSEUMS

IT will be something of a surprize to people who have spent days wandering through the vast art-museums of Europe to be told that it would be better for art if such museums did not exist. Yet that is the assertion made by a writer in no less weighty an organ than the London *Times*. The museum, he argues, "is a contrivance which we should not need if we lived in a great age of art," and the wrong use of it "may pervert all our ideas of the functions and value of art." The very idea of "collections" of works of art is pronounced "vicious," and is charged with having "done much to deprave our notions of the functions of art." The first great collections of works of art began to be made "when the Renaissance was reaching its height and when architecture was rapidly losing its predominance, and they were at once a symptom and an encouragement of the divorce between the arts." When architecture was the supreme art, all the other arts were subordinated to its purposes. Painting and sculpture, it is asserted, were used as decorative elements in a larger scheme whose plan was architecture. But a collector, we read, "must regard a work of art as an abstract thing, without any practical use or purpose outside itself; and works of art in a collection, even if they were produced for some purpose outside themselves or for some practical use, are divorced from that purpose or use and become mere instruments of pleasure to the collector." The writer goes on to say:

"Public museums are attempts to remedy the public poverty in art, but only by putting the public in the position of the private collector. Tho a collection becomes public, it still remains a collection. Works produced for it have all the vices of the collector's art, and the great works of public art which it contains are still divorced from the problems they were meant to solve and the conditions in which they were produced. Thus the public in its museums can have only the collector's pleasure, and is always tempted to take the collector's view of art. The greatest art of all, architecture, can not be collected, except in fragments that lose most of their significance because they are fragments. No great work of art is produced for a museum; and, when we see great works in a museum, it is only by a deliberate and painful effort that we can bring ourselves to understand the conditions for which they were produced, and so learn the lesson which they are meant to teach us. When we see an altar-piece in the National Gallery, how hard it is for us to imagine the altar it was painted to adorn, and how much harder to feel the religious emotion it was intended to express and communicate. Yet, unless we can do this, we are mere connoisseurs, enjoying art as we might enjoy good wine, with a narrow epicure's pleasure; and there is no reason why public money should be spent to give us that enjoyment. Private collections and museums of art, between them, are responsible for the connoisseur and the connoisseur's view of art which now prevails everywhere. There is no great harm in the connoisseur, but there is also very little good, so far as art is concerned. His enthusiasm raises the prices of old works of art, but does not help to produce new ones. For art made for the connoisseur's demand is sterile and purposeless. He gets his ideas of art from the art of the past, which he is apt to regard only as an instrument of his own pleasure; and from the art of the present he requires only what pleases him in the art of the past."

The main use of a museum, this writer insists, lies in the lessons that it can and ought to instil. It is only the educated few, he observes, who "can take much pleasure now in the great works of art of the past; and there can be no reason why public money should be spent in giving them that pleasure unless they learn from it what they can apply to the public good." Further:

"In the first place, they must learn from their own delight in great works of art that such delight is noble and desirable for all; and they can learn this only by experiencing a noble delight, and not an idle epicure's pleasure. But a noble delight in great works of art and a desire that such a delight should be shared by all can come only to those who feel all the emotions which great works of art were designed to express and communicate; and these emotions are possible only to those who understand the conditions in which great works of art were produced and the purposes for which they were designed. To revive such an understanding, therefore, is, or should be, the main purpose of our public museums, so that upon that understanding a great art may be established in the future. They are but imperfect and artificial means; but they are the best we can contrive in our present conditions; and it is the duty of those who enjoy them to make what use of them they can. Through the fragments of the Parthenon frieze, through the altar-pieces of Italian churches, . . . the past tells us, however obscurely, the secrets of a noble delight which we have almost lost in the present; and it bids us not to be satisfied with our poor modern substitutes for that delight. The art preserved under glass cases warns us that it was not produced to be so preserved and to be gaped at by holiday crowds, but that it was meant to be used, and enjoyed by the users of it. If we take this warning to heart, we shall see that its beauty expresses or symbolizes the enjoyment of its use, and becomes a dead beauty when that use is at an end."

BETTER TEACHING FOR FRESHMEN—Too often, it is charged, the university teachers of freshmen are men who could neither secure nor hold places in a good secondary school. So writes Prof. Robert J. Aley, of the University of Indiana. On the other hand, he believes, no class of students deserve or need so much care as the freshmen, and the university's first interests should be with them. In the New York *Evening Post* Professor Aley writes:

"In the treatment of freshmen the upper school has much to learn from those below it. When the university gives the same careful thought to the care of its beginners as is now given by the two schools below it to theirs, the lot of the freshman will be greatly improved and the whole student life enriched.

"Money is an essential element in the care of freshmen. If there is not money enough to provide for research and teaching, there should be no hesitancy in devoting the fund to the latter cause. Of course, ample means should be secured for both purposes. Money should be spent freely for teachers. In the equipment of a department it is not enough to have a great scholar and a superior teacher at the head. All who give instruction in the department should be scholars and inspiring teachers. Such men cost money. Secondary schools already recognize their value, and are picking them up at salaries much greater than the universities have been accustomed to pay. The pleasant fiction that there is greater honor in teaching in a college than in a high school is rapidly passing. It will soon be impossible to get college teachers of first-rate ability except upon the payment of first-rate salaries. The work of a department can not be of superior grade unless the teaching force has considerable permanency. Experience gives a point of vantage that the new man must gain at the expense of the students. There must be something more tangible than sentiment or loyalty to produce this desired permanence. Salaries must be increased. The distance between the salary of the head of the department and that of the teachers in the department must be lessened. Five thousand dollars to the head and a mere pittance to the teachers in the department, not only produces dissatisfaction, but also results in inferior work."

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CHARLES H. CAFFIN. CHARLES W. COLBY. WILLIS G. EMERSON. J. M. PATTERSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Austen, Jane. Sense and Sensibility. With a note by R. Brimley Johnson. In two vols. 12mo. Illustrated in color by A. Wallis Mills. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 per vol.

These two volumes in the new ten-volume set of Jane Austen's writings, illustrated in colors by A. Wallis Mills, follow closely upon the publication of the first two, which contained "Pride and Prejudice." Mr. Mills has caught the spirit of the original rather better in these volumes than he did in the other. His Mr. Darcey was not quite convincing, nor were his Miss Bennets, altho he was more successful with Mrs. Bennet—quite successful, in fact. In the present volume his Sir John is entirely satisfying and so are Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. Ferriar. We like immensely, also, his Dashwood girls. His picture of Mrs. John Dashwood's arrival in her new home is entirely adequate. A more satisfying edition of Jane Austen is not known to us.

Bacher, Otto H. With Whistler in Venice. New York: The Century Co., 1898, $4 net.

This season promises to produce rich additions to the Whistler literature, and this first one by Mr. Bacher, the American etcher, is one of exceptional interest. It deals with the Venetian period when Whistler was producing that extraordinary series of etchings that constitutes one of his important hostages to fame. It is, as Mr. Bacher explains, a period of the artist's life "the least familiar to his friends," and one about which Mr. Bacher has, before this time, often been importuned to write. Whatever manner the definitive biography, shortly forthcoming from the Pennells, will treat of this time, the work now before us will have the merit and interest of a first-hand document, for the writer lived on an intimate footing with Whistler during the entire time of his stay. To one curious not only about the personal details of daily life, but about the methods of work pursued by Whistler this book gives much to ponder upon. Every subject, says Mr. Bacher, "had some problem in nature which he wished to convey on canvas, a copper plate, or by pastel." He did very few paintings while in Venice, we are told, but those he did showed him, as always, quite himself and thoroughly independent of the prevailing fashion. In the late seventies and again in 1883, the years of his stay there, the art thought of Venice was dominated by the "subject-picture." "It was considered the height of art to select the subject first, and then make the painting fit it." Whistler, of course, would have nothing to do with such theory or practise, and went on with his "arrangements," "symphonies," or "nocturnes," producing in practise what he later formulated in theory in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." Mr. Bacher enables us to sit by Whistler's side while he works, inspect his brushes, and even observe how he lays on the strokes.

But, as has been said, while in Venice pastels and etchings were Whistler's main preoccupation, and he showed great cleverness, we are told, in deciding which medium fitted better the motive chosen to depict. The pastels were of the slightest nature, but were always executed with the same pains that were put upon an etching or an oil.

It is conceivable that the artist who essays etching will find details of procedure in Mr. Bacher's book that must aid greatly in the prosecution of his art, while to the amateur who cultivates a fondness for these prints, whether his purse permits him to accumulate them or not, there is a certain initiation into the secrets of the work that few sources short of Hamerton's or Wedmore's technical books will give. Here at least are none of the stock phrases of the professional art critic. It is the comfortable, easy chatting of a master of the craft, about an art that is beloved, as it was seen practised by the greatest master of modern times. In what great esteem Whistler's etchings were held by etchers themselves may be seen by a quoted remark by Seymour Haden. He once declared that if he were condemned to lose either his Rembrandts or his Whistlers, he would prefer to part with the Rembrandts. And Seymour Haden is ranked among the masters of British etching.

This book is embellished with reproductions of more than twenty-five of Whistler's etchings with the addition of a goodly number of Mr. Bacher's. Besides these there are reproductions of photographs and facsimiles of letters. Mr. Bacher's discussion of the plates included in the book give the work something of the value of a text-book on Whistler's etchings.

No book about this artist is complete without its tale of anecdotes. Mr. Bacher does not simply repeat those that have been told over and over again; but he gives something, like a revised version of the more famous ones. That is to say, he attempts to prune away some of the traditional accretions, and gives the actual facts as he observed them in connection with such as, in the acting, fell under his immediate observation.

It remains to mention the beautiful manner in which the book is gotten up. The ample margins give the page a certain luxuriousness that enhances the splendid typography of the De Vinne Press. This should be a favorite gift-book for those whose inclinations are toward the higher realms of art.

Ball, Allan P. [Introduction and Notes by.] Selected Essays of Seneca and the Satire on the Deification of Claudius. 16mo, pp. xxxiv–212. New York: The Macmillan Co. 60 cents net.

Barr, Amelia E. The Strawberry Handkerchief. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Bayliss, Clara Kern. Old Man Coyote. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 146. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

Benson, Arthur Christopher. At Large. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Bouvet, Marguerite. Clotilde. Illustrated. 12 mo, pp. 216. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Brandes, George. Anatole France. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 127. New York: The McClure Co.

Brudno, Ezra S. The Tether. 12mo, pp. 334. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Burton, Richard. Three of a Kind—The Story of an Old Musician, a Newsboy, and a Cocker Dog. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 267. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Caffin, Charles Henry. A Child's Guide to Pictures. Illustrated. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

Carleton, Will. A Thousand Thoughts. 16mo, pp. 159. New York: Everywhere Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Castle, Agnes and Egerton. Wroth. 12mo, pp. 486. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Colby, Charles W. Canadian Types of the Old Régime, 1608–1697. 8vo. pp. x–366. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.75 net.

Mr. Colby, who is the professor of history in McGill University, Montreal, has constructed this volume after a novel plan. In order to show what was the condition and spirit of Canada, from its founding until the conquest by the English, he has selected for elucidation certain types in several departments of leadership, these types having apparently been chosen as the best examples each of its class. Thus Champlain is made to represent the explorers; Brèbeuf, the missionaries; D'Iberville, the military commander; Talon, the intendants; Laval, the bishops; and Frontenac, the governors. Besides these sketches

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he gives an introductory one dealing with the historical background in which these men pursued their vocations and as a final chapter prints a discourse on the position and experiences of women. The volume is written in light and graceful style, but with due regard for firm historical bases. It not only makes interesting reading, but gives perhaps as clear a notion of what the old régime in Canada was at its best as may be found anywhere in a single volume.

Dawson, William J. and Coningsby W. The Great English Letter Writers—With Introductory Essays and Notes. Two vols. 12mo, pp. 298–289. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net each.

Desmond, H. W. and H. W. **Fisher.** Building a Home. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co.

The home whose building is prescribed and described in this volume is not a mansion or a Newport "cottage." It is the comfortable dwelling-place of the man of merely comfortable means. The authors, who are practical architects and editors of *The Architectural Record*, are perfectly at home in their subject, the principles, the financial side, and the esthetic relations of which they deal with thoroughly and in a style attractive as well as intelligible to the layman. The work seems to us indispensable to a homeseeker who intends to build for himself. The volume is enriched by 106 illustrations. These half-tones appear to cover every conceivable modification, arrangement, and detail of an ordinary dwelling. For taste and variety we have never met with such a collection, and there is something like generosity in the manner in which the authors have lavished them on a work of this size and pretensions.

Emerson, Willis George. The Smoky God; or A Voyage to the Inner World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 186. Chicago: Forbes & Co.

Enriquez, Rafael de Zayas. Porfirio Diaz. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Escott-Inman, H. Wulnoth the Wanderer: A Story of King Alfred of England. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 315. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Lear, Edward, Letters of, to Chichester Fortescue (Lord Carlingford) and Frances, Countess Waldegrave. [Edited by Lady Strachey.] Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 328. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

We have read these letters with continuous delight. They fully satisfy such expectations as may have been aroused by Lear's long-famous "Book of Nonsense"; in other words, they justify Lear's reputation. Lear had success in his time as a painter, but his future fame seems likely to depend mainly on that book and on these letters rather than on his pictures. To Fortescue and Lady Waldegrave the letters were all addrest. No other correspondent of Lear's is represented here. So very few, however, are the letters addrest to Lady Waldegrave that Fortescue alone seems to have been Lear's correspondent. Indeed, those which she received were written because she and Fortescue at the beginning of the correspondence were friends, and long before its close had become husband and wife.

Lear and Fortescue first met in Rome when young men, Lear living there as an artist student, and Fortescue visiting the city as a traveler who was soon to return to England and there enter upon a career in public life. Life to Lear until the very end was a hard struggle as to ways and means. He spent many laborious years on the island of Corfu, and many more at San Remo, painting pictures and writing books. Fortescue meanwhile became heir to a considerable landed estate and a title, that of Lord Carlingford; married one of the most famous and most beautiful women of her time, who also was rich; and achieved success in public life. The friendship between the two men seems all this time never to have had a break or an interruption. If Lear formed other friendships there is no hint of any in this correspondence. In a sense the friendship resembles

FRANCES, COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE,
Whose fourth husband was Chichester Fortescue.

EDWARD LEAR AND CHICHESTER FORTESCUE.

that between Gibbon and Lord Sheffield, Gibbon's only friendship, which also survived the mutations of a lifetime.

Lear was of Danish descent. The family had not long been settled in England. He began to earn his living as a painter in early boyhood, when he had the good fortune to acquire something of his art from Holman Hunt. At one time he gave lessons in drawing to Queen Victoria. Two amusing stories, illustrative of Lear's quaint ways, are told in connection with this employment. After the engagement had been made, he presented himself one day at Osborne, rather roughly drest and awkward as he always was in his appearance, and, having reached the door, simply stated that he desired to see the Queen. The perplexed servants showed him to a waiting-room, where an equerry going up to Lear, politely inquired what his business might be; to which Lear replied, "Oh, I'm Lear." Further inquiries had to be made before the fact was disclosed that he had called by appointment to give the Queen a lesson in drawing. The other story relates to a day at Windsor Castle or Buckingham Palace, the editor of the letters being uncertain as to just where the incident occurred. One day the Queen was personally taking Lear about showing him some of the priceless art treasures preserved in the royal cabinets. Carried away by the surpassing beauty and number of these treasures, Lear impulsively exclaimed: "Oh! how *did* you get all these beautiful things?" He afterward explained that the Queen, in a manner kind and yet terse and full of dignity, responded, "I inherited them, Mr. Lear."

The letters abound in many examples of Lear's genius for new puns and quaint ways of spelling words. He would begin a letter to Fortescue "My dear 4oescue" or would close one with "God bless you, dear 4oescue." Having completed a certain task, he said this was due to "after-dinner application and stayathomeaciousness." Of a picture on which he was working he writes, "My big Corfu will be a stunner & I mean to try for 500 guineas for him, he be 9 feet 4 inches long & 6 feet 'i." He said that if he could not sell it he would "instantly begin a picture 10 feet long, and, if that don't sell, one 12 feet long." He begs Fortescue not to "pollygize at not writing; I gnoo how bizzy u were." He describes the weather as "highly beastly and squondangerlous." Having a sty on his eye, he writes "Don't know if my being a pig has produced the sty, or whether the sty makes me a pig." He assures Fortescue that "a nemptystummick is a bad thing," and says he "wen tup two the Zoological Gardings." When a certain young woman was erroneously taken for his daughter, he said, "I wish she were, but I am glad she isn't my wife." Lear never married, and, early in the correspondence, declares that he never expects to marry. In one of his later letters he writes:

"When I go to heaven if, indeed I go, and am surrounded by thousands of polite angels, I shall say courteously, 'Please leave me alone. You are doubtless all delightful, but I do not wish to become acquainted with you: let me have a park and a beautiful view of sea and hill, mountain and river, valley and plain, with no end of tropical foliage: a few well-behaved small cherubs to cook and keep the place clean, and after I am quite established, say for a million or two of years, an angel of a wife.'"

Lear counted Tennyson among his lifelong friends. After a visit to Farringford he wrote that "I should think, computing moderately, that fifteen angels, several hundreds of ordinary women, many philosophers, a heap of truly good wives and kind mothers, three or four minor prophets, and a lot of doctors and schoolmistresses might all be boiled down, and yet their combined essence fall short of what

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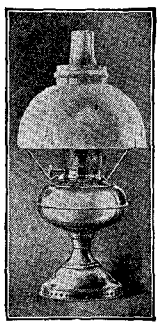

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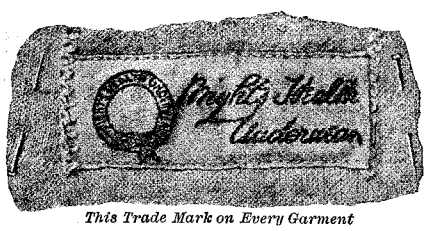

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 562*)

Emily Tennyson really is." Emily was the name of the poet's wife.

Lear gives an interesting picture of the monks at Mount Athos, which he describes as a peninsular mountain, about two thousand feet high and fifty miles long, ending in a vast crag nearly seven thousand feet high, the same being covered with vast forests of beech, chestnut, and ilex; the cliffs and crags surmounted by twenty ancient monasteries of large size, and six or seven hundred small ones placed elsewhere on this crag, the population comprising six or seven thousand monks. Not a woman existed in all the peninsula—"nothing but monks, tomcats, and cocks allowed." Later on, when before Parliament there was some question under debate affecting distrest needle-women, Lear suggested that "these women be all landed at once, four thousand at least, on the southeast side of Mt. Athos, and then make a rush for the nearest monastery." He thought that by this "dodge all the five thousand monks, young and old, will be vanquished, distrest needle-babies will ultimately awaken the echoes of ancient Acte, and the whole fabric of mockery, not to say of the Greek Church, will fall down crash and forever."

The editor of this delightful book intimates that another collection of Lear's letters may yet be published. Readers will be certain to hope that this may prove to be the case. We note one error in a name. On page 127, in a foot-note Cardinal Antonelli, the famous minister of Pius IX., is presented as Antonetti.

Lee, Rev. Frank T. Sidelights on the Bible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–239. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $1 net.

Lewis, William Draper. [Editor.] Great American Lawyers—The Lives and Influence of Judges and Lawyers who have Acquired Permanent National Reputation, and have developed the Jurisprudence of the United States: A History of the Legal Profession in America. Vol. I. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxvii–472. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

Lillibridge, Will. The Quest Eternal. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 326. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Loomis, Charles Battell. The Knack of It: Some Essays in Optimism. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents net.

MacGowan, Alice. Judith of the Cumberlands. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mackaye, Percy. Mater: An American Study in Comedy. 12mo, pp. 163. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Maeterlinck, Maurice. Pelléas and Melisande. Translated by Erving Winslow. With an introduction by Montrose J. Moses. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 135. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

Martin, John A. The Jayhawker. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 344. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co.

Mayo, Margaret. Polly of the Circus. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Morley, John. Critical Miscellanies. Volume IV. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Tho now to be properly named as Lord Morley, this volume reaches us with plain John Morley printed on the title-page as the author's name. The volume con-

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tains notable essays on Machiavelli, Guicciardini, and Mill, and four other papers dealing with works by Frederic Harrison, W. E. H. Lecky, and L. T. Hothouse. Their character can not be better indicated than by quoting from a recent review of the book in *The Nation*. "Here," says the writer, "erudition is unpedantic; here knowledge is made human; here maturity is mellow, and not crabbed. In his construction and style, Morley has grown more and more limber. These essays approach Sainte-Beuve's 'Causeries'—loose, sinuous, lively, and suited, like the best conversation, to digressions and asides. This was the method of Montaigne, seemingly so casual, if not spontaneous. Whoever will compare Morley's earlier studies—on Pascal, or Vauvenargues, or De Maistre, for instance—with this later yield, will see what we mean. The difference is important, for it indicates that years have not caused in Morley's case that intellectual sclerosis, that hardening of the arteries of thought and feeling, that is so painful to witness. And his convictions he holds with a perfect stedfastness which does not preclude urbanity."

Neumann, Angelo. Personal Recollections of Wagner. Translated from the Fourth German Edition by Edith Livermore. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 329: New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Little Brown Jug at Kildare. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 422. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Osborne, Charles Francis. [Edited by. Introduction by Frank Miles Day.] Historic Houses and Their Gardens: Palaces, Castles, Country Places, and Gardens of the Old and New Worlds described by several writers. Illustrated with plans and photographs. Folio, pp. 256. Philadelphia. John C. Winston Co. $6.

Page, N. Clifford. [Revised and Extended by.] Panseron's ABC of Music: A Primer of Vocalization containing the Elements of Music and Solfeggi. 12mo, pp. 148. Boston Oliver Ditson Co. $1.

Patterson, Joseph Medill. A Little Brother of the Rich. 12mo. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.50.

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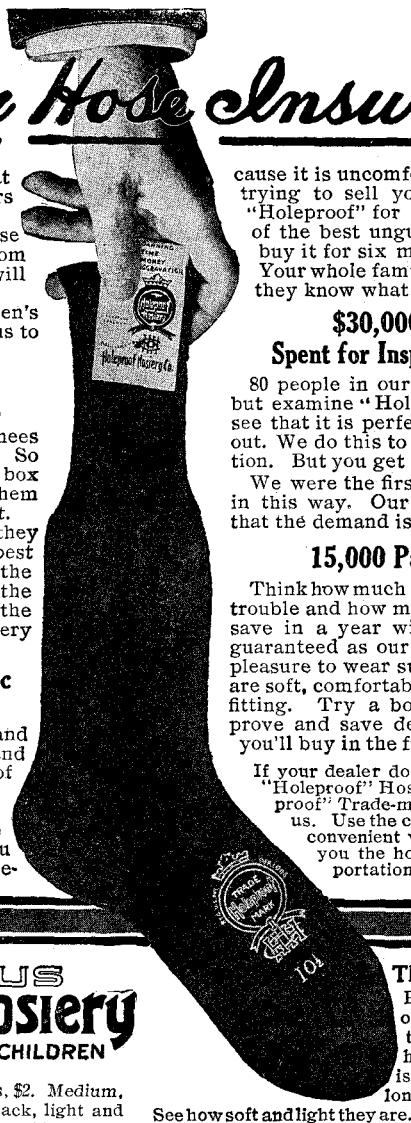

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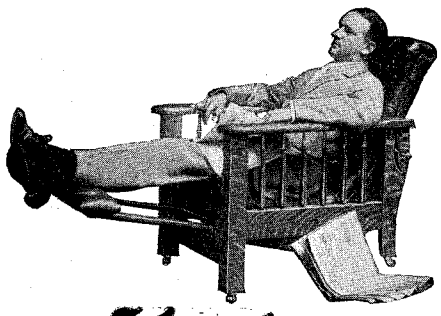

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Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. Though Life us do Part. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Plummer, Mary Wright. Roy and Ray in Canada. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 395. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Poincare, Lucien. The New Physics and Its Evolution. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Saunders, Marshall. My Pets—Real Happiness in my Aviary. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

Scull, David. Union with God in Thought and Faith. Reflections on the Enlargement of Religious Life through Modern Knowledge. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 98. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1 net.

Selincourt, Hugh de. Great Raleigh. 8vo, pp. 310. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Indeed, the times were great in England when he who has been called "Time's Witness, Herald of Antiquity, the Light of Truth and Life of Memory" flourished. Raleigh was great as a scholar, a courtier, a statesman, and a soldier. He is to be numbered among the most striking and romantic figures of a gorgeous age, and in his person were epitomized the ideals of Shakespeare. The keynote of instinctive appreciation is struck by M. Selincourt when he says: "The Elizabethan age was superb for the reason that there were fewer men and they had the immense advantage of realizing their power and of possessing scope for their energy. It was the age of discovery." Yes, but what men they were. Raleigh, Sidney, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Francis Drake, Spenser, Cecil, Bacon. Each was supreme in his domain and each was close to the political life of England which was just budding into imperialism. The enthusiasm with which M. Sélincourt pursues his narrative seems to preclude the necessity of a bibliography, but he must have gathered from many sources those touches that set before us the solitary figure left after the death of Cecil to represent the vanished glories of Elizabeth's court during the opening period of the dreary Stuart age. James I. was a clever but timid and unmanly autocrat. When Raleigh was brought before him for the last opportunity of defending himself, the founder of Virginia offered to the King the free services of two thousand men if only he might be granted another opportunity of sailing for his Eldorado. The King feared that Raleigh's two thousand might turn against the new dynasty; and had not Raleigh shed the blood of Spaniards? The first Stuart King of England condemned his most brilliant subject to the block on a charge of treason, the nightmare of monarchs in those days. Such is the tale told in the volume before us. The illustrations are of the first order, and the production of the biography in every respect worthy of the firm that is publishing it.

Sharp, Dallas Lore. The Lay of the Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Shearer, Rev. J. B. The Scriptures, Fundamental Facts and Features. 12mo, pp. 166. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

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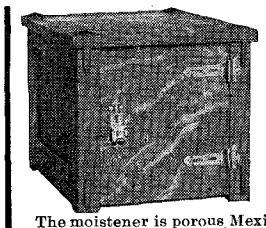

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Ward, Mrs. Humphry. The Testing of Diana Mallory. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 548. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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Webster, Noah. [Based upon the solid foundation. laid by, and other lexicographers; thoroughly modernized by Charles Morris.] The Universal Self-Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. Maps, 12mo, pp. 998. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $1.75.

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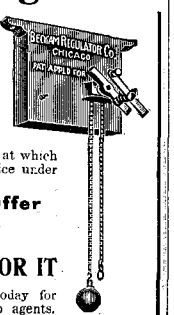

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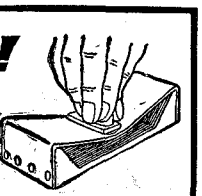

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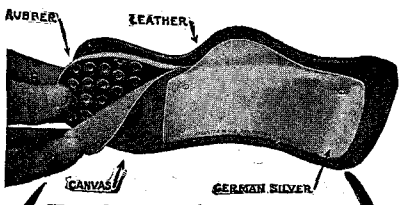

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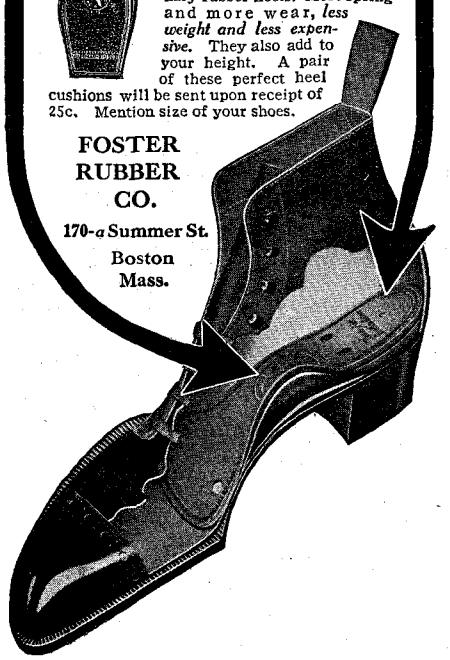

CURRENT POETRY

The Divine Friend.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

From the French of C. Olivier.

I said: "Tho death or life would stay me,
My thoughts pursue Thee, and adore.
If self and folly still betray me,
Toward Thee I only sigh the more.
Thou hast me captive in Thy power
When far I stray and long forget,
And when there comes the lonely hour,
Through secret tears I know Thee yet.
The flash that probes the midnight ocean
Can thrill not like one look from Thee;
Nor Nature, in her whole bright motion,
Doth so caress and compass me;
No dove's note in the wood-recesses,
While dark and dreams are over all,
Had ever half such tendernesses
As, deep within my soul, Thy call."

And then Thou saidst: "I love thee. Listen.
Thou shalt in Me full joy regain.
Why flee away? Is doubt uprisen?
Who else to save thee were so fain?
I am the more than brother-hearted
Whose Name and home thou know'st. O break
Whatever bond would keep us parted,
Nor when I plead, let 'No' awake!
Fear nothing pledge Me faith securely:
I walk beside, unwearable.
But strain thy wing to reach Me surely,
For in Eternity I dwell."

—*The Catholic World* (October).

To a Lark Singing in a Cornfield.

BY ALFRED TURNER.

Heedless thou art that all must pass away,
The honeysuckle spray
That scents the thicket where the hawthorn blew
Will fall to dust and those sweet petals strew
The rose of yesterday.

Thine are not vespers calling unto rest,
Here in the quiet west
Where all is silent save the whispering leaves,
Thy radiant song is poured among the sheaves.
Thou, who art Springtide's guest!

My heart is aching with the dying year,
Yet thou art singing clear
"There is no ending to all lovely things:
Hope is fulfilled, and Spring returning flings
New blossoms on the bier."

—*Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London).

PERSONAL

A New Story of Lincoln.—What is believed to be a new story of President Lincoln is told by Adlai E. Stevenson in the *Woman's World* (October). He says:

Several months before President Lincoln issued the great Proclamation of Emancipation which gave freedom to the whole race of negro slaves in America, my friend, Senator Henderson of Missouri, came to the White House one day and found Mr. Lincoln in a mood of deepest depression. Finally the great President said to his caller and friend that the most constant and acute pressure was being brought upon him by the leaders of the radical element of his party to free the slaves.

"Sumner and Stevens and Wilson simply haunt me," declared Mr. Lincoln, "with their importunities for a proclamation of emancipation. Wherever I go and whatever way I turn they are on my trail.

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Patent Leather Shoes GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK

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We authorize the dealer from whom you buy "Korrect Shape" shoes to give you a new pair free should the "Burrojaps," patent (or dull) leather in the uppers break through before the first sole is worn through.

The meaning of the words "KORRECT SHAPE" is much deeper than mere STYLE—they allude to a right PRINCIPLE of shoe structure, whereby the shoe is made to conform to the normal, natural plan of the human foot. This means PERFECT FIT and PERFECT COMFORT. Half a century of shoe making on this principle has given the name Burt & Packard first place for footwear that fits.

5000 dealers sell "Korrect Shape" shoes for men. If you do not find a dealer near you, write for our Catalog showing 21 beautiful styles. Shoes sent prepaid.

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Custom Made $5
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CLASS PINS
Of Character

Beautiful and delicate designs, original if desired, made in gold or silver to tastefully carry out any chosen idea. Our pins are the standard of leading schools, colleges and fraternities. B B B Fraternity and Class Pipes with monograms or letters. Ill. booklet of Medals, Pins, Odd Things in College Jewelry, Free. Attractive offer to College Book Stores.

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$1.00 returned if you want—but you won't

If you are a smoker of good cigars enclose a dollar bill in an envelope, mail it to us and we will send you, express prepaid,

1 50 Santa Gloria
Panetelas

A fine Havana filled, high-grade cigar. Smoke a few, if you don't like them, return them, and we return the dollar. We have been pleasing thousands of smokers for forty years, and will please you.

Perhaps your dealer has them.

R. & W. Jenkinson Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

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And still, in my heart, I have the deep conviction that the hour has not yet come."

Just as he said this, he walked to the window looking out upon Pennsylvania Avenue and stood there in silence, his tall figure silhouetted against the light of the window pane, every line of it and of his gracious face expressive of unutterable sadness. Suddenly his lips began to twitch into a smile and his somber eyes lighted with a twinkle of something like mirth.

"The only schooling I ever had, Henderson," he remarked, "was in a log schoolhouse when reading books and grammars were unknown. All our reading was done from the Scriptures and we stood up in a long line and read in turn from the Bible. Our lesson one day was the story of the faithful Israelites who were thrown into the fiery furnace and delivered by the hand of the Lord without so much as the smell of fire upon their garments. It fell to one little fellow to read the verse in which occurred, for the first time in the chapter, the names of Shadrach Meshach, and Abed-ne-go. Little Bud stumbled on Shadrach, floundered on Meshach, and went all to pieces on Abed-ne-go. Instantly the hand of the master dealt him a cuff on the side of the head and left him wailing and blubbering as the next boy in line took up the reading. But, before the girl at the end of the line had done reading he had subsided into sniffles and finally became quiet. His blunder and disgrace were forgotten by the others of the class until his turn was approaching to read again. Then, like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky, he set up a wail which even alarmed the master, who, with rather unusual gentleness inquired:

" 'What's the matter now?'

" 'Pointing with a shaking finger at the verse which a few moments later would fall to him to read, Bud managed to quaver out the answer:

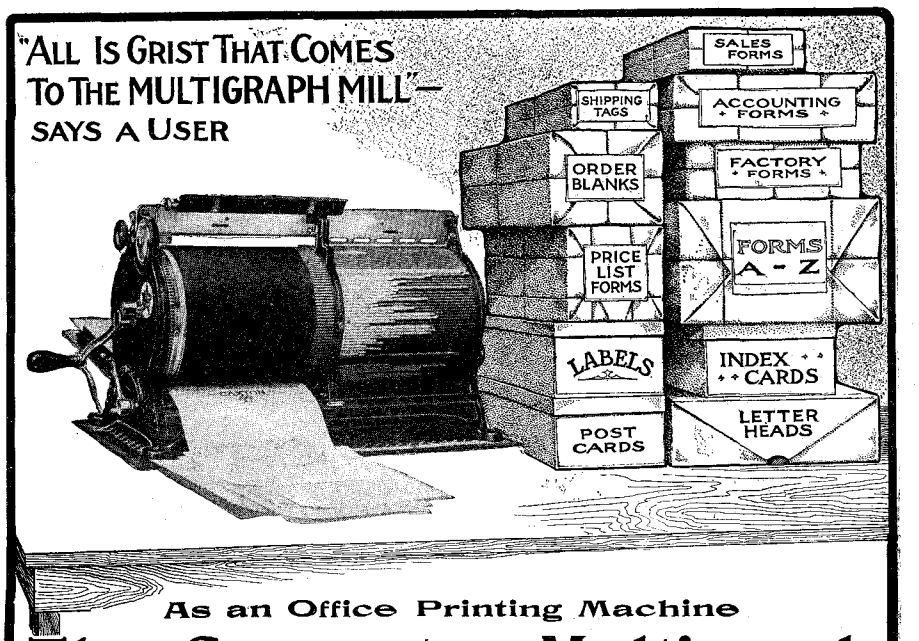
" 'Look there, marster—there comes them same dam three fellers again.' "

Then, his whole face lighted with such a smile as only Lincoln could give, and he beckoned Senator Henderson to his side, silently pointing his long bony finger to three men who were at that moment crossing Pennsylvania Avenue toward the door of the White House. They were Sumner, Wilson, and Thaddeus Stevens.

In a Hongkong Typhoon.—The nerve-trying experiences of a Hongkong typhoon have been recently described by a writer in *Leslie's Weekly*. Her vivid and detailed account of the aerial monstrosity is thus introduced:

Boom! Boom!! Boom!!! The signal had changed to the ominous red-green-red, and the three dynamite bombs were the warning that the typhoon was upon us. No need to hurry the servants now—every one was only too anxious to assist. The wind was tearing round the house, seemingly in all directions, but strongest from the north, and the noise of it was louder than thunder. One outside room, more exposed than the rest, seemed to be its especial butt. We stayed there for a moment to listen to the raging of the storm, but even the stoutest heart could not sleep in that pandemonium of sound. It was well-shuttered and barred, but it was incredible that it stood in that tornado of wind. The doors creaked and groaned with the strain, and the windows clattered with a shriller note, while outside it seemed as tho all the winds of all the ages were let loose for destruction. In the center of the house, tho the noise was less, one could feel the building rocking on its foundations, and hardly dared speculate how much the late heavy rains had weakened them. Every moment we expected the roof would go.

Crash! The upper part of an inner glass door had blown in. There was a stampede for that part of the house, for the wind must be kept out at all costs. Sofa cushions, sheets, blankets from the beds, all were requisitioned to stuff the broken panes. We had hardly finished before there was a terrific noise in the basement, and such a shouting in Chinese that one could hear the boys above the din of the storm. It was the door of the cook's room which had burst its hinges and bolts, and once the wind had found an entry it made the most of its opportunity. Twenty-seven panes of glass clattered to the ground in the basement before they got the door



As an Office Printing Machine

The Gammeter Multigraph

Saves 50% on Printers' Charges

Every office has a constant need of printed matter for house use; various forms are required from time to time for the proper and systematic handling of business.

Some of these needed things are sent out to a job printer—others are "got along without," because the printer would charge so much for them, or because he would take too much time in getting them printed.

EXTRACTS FROM USERS' LETTERS

"Some months ago we installed a Multigraph in our office to handle our form letter work, of which we have a large quantity. The Multigraph has done this work better, quicker and cheaper than we have ever been able to get it done before. But what has surprised us most in connection with the Multigraph is what it is saving us on job printers' bills; we are now able, by use of the Multigraph, to get our office printing done for about half printers' charges. We print on it filing cards, reports, labels, tags, lists and forms of several different sorts—it seems all is grist that comes to the Multigraph mill."

"We have just finished running off a job of 20,000 post cards, which at the lowest figure that we could get in St. Louis, would have cost us $22.50. By using the Multigraph, we paid $8 for the stock and $2 for the electrotype. The turning out of the cards required the entire time of one whole day for one boy, which we figured cost us $1.50. You can therefore see that there was a saving on this one job alone of $7 cash, to say nothing of the initial cost of the cut being saved on the next job."

"I saved one hundred dollars last month with my Gammeter Multigraph, Fifty dollars on letter work, and fifty dollars on office forms."

With a Gammeter Multigraph you can print these things for half what a printer would charge, and you can get them done immediately without the printers' delays and disappointments. Furthermore, Multigraph printing keeps confidential matter private. Electrotypes can be used on the Multigraph, forms may be "kept standing" and used from time to time. A direct inking attachment is supplied for straight printing purposes.

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The Gammeter Multigraph typewrites form letters that are identical with the work of a regular high grade typewriter. It turns out copies faster than any duplicating device, and each copy is a perfect ribbon-printed original.

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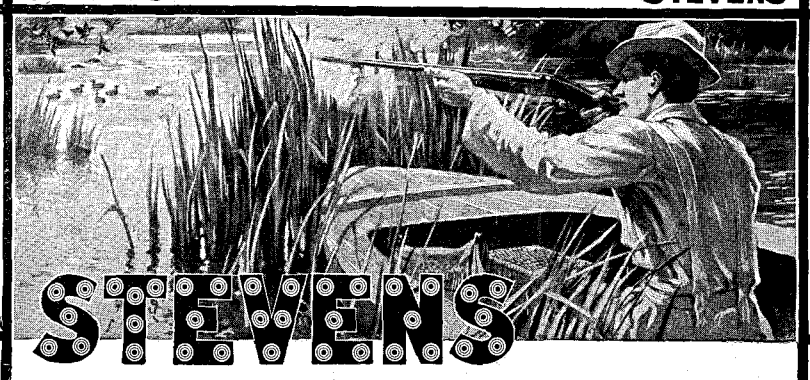
STEVENS RIFLES — SHOTGUNS — PISTOLS STEVENS



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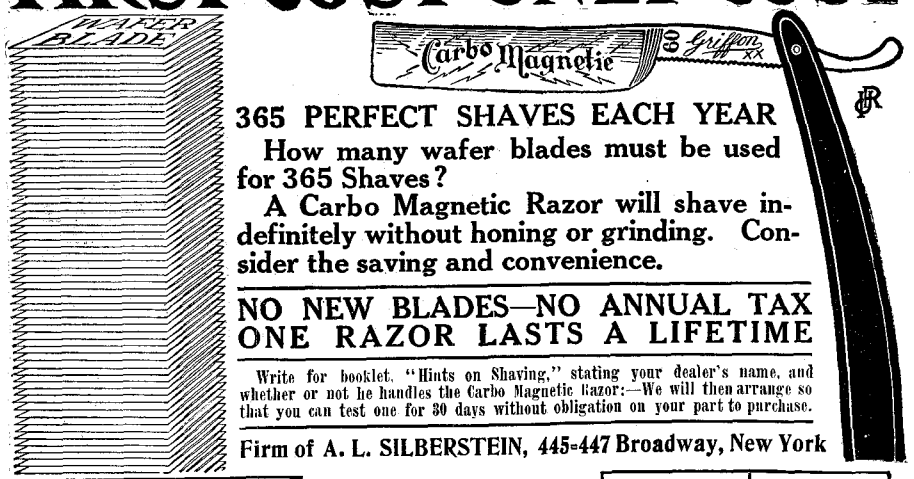

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Write for booklet, "Hints on Shaving," stating your dealer's name, and whether or not he handles the Carbo Magnetic Razor:—We will then arrange so that you can test one for 30 days without obligation on your part to purchase.

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Hollow Ground as illustrated	Set of two in leather case	Double concave for heavy beards	Carbo-Magnetic Strop
$2.50	$5.50	$3.00	$1.00

NO HONING THE Carbo Magnetic RAZOR **NO GRINDING**

wedged back into place, with great difficulty. But there was little time to think of the servants, for we had our own troubles up-stairs. The wind suddenly veered round until the full force seemed to be coming from the southwest, and the front of the house began to feel it. The hall door was straining on its hinges, and we had to improvise struts and pile heavy furniture behind it to help its resistance to the wind. Then a rush up-stairs, for a bathroom window had crashed in, and the door was straining. Every moment the wind was increasing in fury, but the roof held. Between three and four the typhoon was at its height, and it is impossible to describe the sense of helplessness one feels in such a wild raging of the elements. Sleep was out of the question until the wind abated toward morning, and we rested a little, a tired, sorry-looking household, encamped in the safest part of the house.

An Alpine Guide's Endurance.—The daring men and women who succeed in topping the high places of the earth are given columns of space in the press, but for the pluck and bravery of the men who guide these mountain-climbers there seems to be an unfair silence. The following description of a Swiss guide's remarkable feat of endurance is thus refreshing. We quote from *The Westminster Gazette:*

An Alpine guide, Philippe Allamand of Bex, has gained publicity in the Swiss papers by a marvelous pedestrian achievement. He started on a Monday from Taesch and ascended to the Weisshorn hut, whence he returned to the valley to fetch a member of his party who had been left behind. There was time for only three hours' sleep after that, and then the Weisshorn had to be climbed. It was in bad condition, and the ascent took nearly eleven hours. No sooner had he reached the top than Allamand hastened down and proceeded to Zermatt to join another party who had engaged him for the Matterhorn. He overtook them in the hut at four o'clock on the Tuesday morning, went up the Matterhorn at once, and did not get back until eleven o'clock on the Wednesday night, having been forty-four hours without sleep, walking and climbing all the time. Even then he took only a day's rest before leading a party up the Dent Blanche.

SHEAR WIT

Merely Preparing for the Inevitable.—"They tell me you're workin' hard night and day since you were up before the magistrate for pushin' your husband about, Mrs. Robinson."

"Yes. The magistrate said if I came before him again he'd fine me forty shillings."

"And so you're workin hard to keep out of mischief?"

"What?—I'm workin' hard to save up the fine '—*Punch.*

Why.—ONE OF THE FIENDS—"Pardon me, sire, but why do they call you Satan?"

HIS DIABOLICAL MAJESTY—"Oh, that's just an Old Nick name."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Pure Milk.—A city man took a house in the country for the summer. He sought out a farmer at once, looked over the cows on the farm, found them to his liking, and said:

"My servant will come to you every morning for a quart of milk."

"All right," said the farmer, "it will be eight cents."

"But it must be pure milk, mind," said the city man, "absolutely pure."

"In that case it will cost you ten cents."

"Very good. And you will milk the quart from the cow in my servant's presence?"

"Yes—for fifteen cents."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Freshman Mathematics.—FRESHBY—"Professor, is it ever possible to take the greater from the less?"

"There is a pretty close approach to it when the conceit is taken out of a freshman."—*The Jewish Ledger.*

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Real Self-possession.—Not long ago a young couple entered a railway carriage at Sheffield and were immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possest, and behaved with such sang-froid that the other passengers began to doubt if their first surmise was correct after all.

As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcoat, and a shower of rice fell out, while the passengers smiled broadly.

But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and, turning to his partner, remarked audibly:

"By Jove, May! I've stolen the bridegroom's overcoat!"—*Tatler.*

No Doubt of It.—THE POWDER MANUFACTURER—"Fancy, old Bill of all people, going into the gunpowder shed with a lighted candle. I should have thought that that would be the last thing he'd do."

THE WORKMAN—"Which, properly speakin', it were, sir."—*The Sketch.*

Living Issues.—"Fellow citizens," thundered the fiery, untamed orator, "what is the great question now before the American people?"

"What's the score!" yelled the audience as one man.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Where Diplomacy Failed.—"Young man, I was told to-day that you were the worst boy in the neighborhood." "Gee! if I was a man and any one talked that way about my little boy, some one would get licked." "Some one is going to get licked now; take off your coat."—*Houston Post.*

A Near One.—HE—"Won't you miss me when I'm far away?"

SHE—"No; I'll always think of you as very close."—*Cornell Widow.*

Summer Politics.—THE MAN (new arrival at summer hotel)—"I suppose there's no prohibition of kissing at this resort?"

MAID (demurely)—"No; merely local option."—*Puck.*

When the Weather Was Cold.—An American and a Scotsman were discussing the cold experienced in winter in the north of Scotland.

"Why, it's nothing at all compared to the cold we have in the States," said the American. "I can recollect one winter when a sheep, jumping from a hillock into a field, became suddenly frozen on the way and stuck in the air like a mass of ice."

"But, man," exclaimed the Scotsman, "the law of gravity wouldn't allow that."

"I know that," replied the talepitcher. "But the law of gravity was frozen, too!"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Forgetful.—A minister's wife, a doctor's wife, and a traveling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands.

The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about.

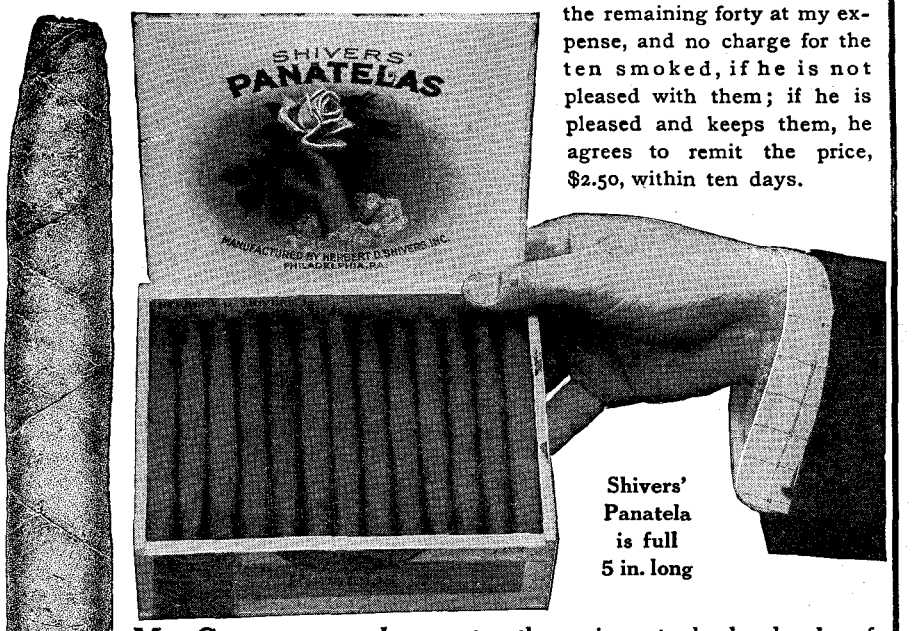
The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful, for he would often start out to see a patient and forget his medicine case and, therefore, travel miles for nothing.

"Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said, 'I believe I have seen you before, little girl. What is your name'?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Special Permission.—A firm of shady outside London brokers was prosecuted for swindling. In acquitting them, the court, with great severity said, "There is not sufficient evidence to convict you, but if any one wishes to know my opinion of you I hope that they will refer to me." Next day the firm's advertisement appeared in every available medium with the following, well displayed, "Reference as to probity, by special permission, the Lord Chief Justice of England."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Will You Try Fifty at My Risk?

I will, upon request, send fifty Shivers' Panatelas on approval to a reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.



Shivers' Panatela is full 5 in. long

My Guarantee: *I guarantee these cigars to be handmade, of clear, clean, straight long Havana filler, with genuine Sumatra wrapper. No shorts or cuttings are used—no doctoring. Cut one open and prove this.*

How and Why I Do It: Shivers' Cigars sell themselves. By this I mean that men who try Shivers' Cigars are mighty apt to order from me again. A great many of my customers place with me a standing order to ship them a certain number of cigars on given dates. All these are *repeat* orders. Over 90% of my cigars go to men who have previously purchased from me.

I want more smokers to try Shivers' Cigars; hence, this offer of fifty cigars is a strong plea for new customers.

I want all smokers who have never heard of Shivers' Cigars, and those who have heard of them but are skeptical, to take advantage of my offer to-day. The trial costs nothing, and I am willing to send you the cigars, express prepaid, and abide by your judgment entirely. If Shivers' Cigars are not as represented, I could never build a business on the offer above.

No premiums are used to induce sales. I simply make cigars as good as I know how and put them up to the smoker for approval. His full money's worth is in the cigars.

Every day I ship thousands of cigars to all parts of the United States, risking one-tenth of my cigars and express charges both ways on my customers' decision as to the cigars' merits. This is the most severe test and the fairest test I know for cigars anywhere.

The reason I can give such exceptional cigar quality and value for the money is because the only selling expense I have is the adding of a new customer to my list.

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My offer applies to every cigar I manufacture. As it costs absolutely nothing to accept the offer and try my cigars, why not send for fifty to-day? Enclose your business card and state whether you prefer light, medium or dark color.

Free Book: I have published a handsome book that every smoker should have. It is well illustrated and gives points about cigars—the smoking and care of them—that all smokers will appreciate. I will gladly mail it to you free upon request.

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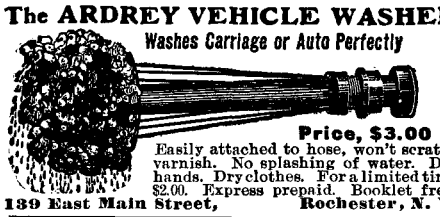

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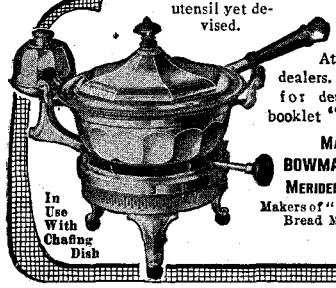

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Something Lacking.—A certain drill sergeant whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise.

Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortège between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so:

"Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention."

Having reached the end of the party he turned round, regarded them with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

"Your 'ands is right and your 'eads is right, but you 'aven't got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Company.—"I hear you have bought your wife a pet monkey."

"I got her a cute one."

"That will be fine for her."

"So I thought."

"She won't miss you as much when you are away from home."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Work For the Police.—Few people in Smoke Ridge had ever seen an automobile, so when one of these "red devils" stopt for a few minutes in the isolated village, the curious inhabitants gazed at the snorting demon with a mixture of fear and awe, and the owner, who had entered the one general store to make a purchase, heard one rustic remark:

"I'll bet it's a man-killer."

"O' course it is," assured the other.

"Look at that number on the back of the car. That shows how many people it's run over. That's accordin' to law. Now if that feller was to run over anybody here in Smoke Ridge, it would be our duty to telegraph that number—1284—to the next town ahead."

"And what would they do?" demanded the interested auditors.

"Why, the police would stop him and change his number to 1285."—*Mobile Register.*

Embarrassing.—A colored woman of Alexandria, Va., was on trial before a magistrate of that town charged with inhuman treatment of her offspring.

Evidence was clear that the woman had severely beaten the youngster, aged some nine years, who was in court to exhibit his battered condition.

Before imposing sentence, his honor asked the woman whether she had anything to say.

"Kin I ask yo' honah a question?" inquired the prisoner.

The judge nodded affirmatively.

"Well, then, yo' honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parient of a puffectly wuthless cullud chile."—*Lippincott's.*

Just a Matter of Business.—FRIEND—"Why were you so civil to that good-for-nothing rascal?"

MASTER GLAZIER—"He breaks more windows in his house than any other man in the city."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Help.—"Do you ever do anything to help your wife with her household tasks?"

"Sure I do. I light the fire every morning."

"Ah! And do you carry the coal up?"

"No—no. We cook with electricity."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Chiefly Legal Advice.—A certain prominent lawyer of Toronto is in the habit of lecturing his office staff from the junior partner down, and Tommy, the office boy, comes in for his full share of the admonition. That his words were appreciated was made evident to the lawyer by a conversation between Tommy and another office boy on the same floor which he recently overheard.

"Wotcher wages?" asked the other boy.

"Ten thousand a year," replied Tommy.

"Aw, g'wan!"

"Sure," insisted Tommy, unabashed. "Four dollars a week in cash an' de rest in legal advice."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

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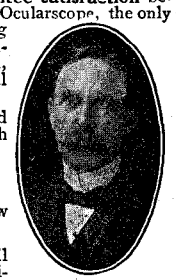

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Not Complimentary.—"I suppose, Bridget," said Miss Woodby to the new maid, "you think it strange that one who plays the piano so perfectly as I do should practise so much."

"Yis, mum," replied Bridget; "shure, if 'twas me I'd give up in disgust."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Something Just as Good.—CUSTOMER (in book-store):—"Have you Dante's 'Inferno'?"

CLERK—"No, but I can give you 'Who's Who in Chicago.' "—*Life.*

Establishing the Plural.—Fred, who was four years old, visited his uncle on the farm. When he came home his father asked him what had pleased him the most.

"Oh, I liked the geese. I had such fun chasing them, and we had a great big goose for dinner one day."

"Well," said his father, "how can you tell the difference between a goose and geese?"

"Aw, that's easy," said Fred. "One geese is a goose and two gooses is geese."—*New York Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 2.—The American battle-ship fleet arrives in Manila.

President Penna signs the general treaty of arbitration between Brazil and Argentina.

October 3.—Admiral Sperry decides to land no men at Manila on account of the cholera.

In a battle in Mindanao between scouts and Moros the former are victorious.

October 4.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, it is announced, will proclaim the independence of Bulgaria, assuming the title of Czar of the Bulgars and including Rumelia in his proclamation.

Reports from Vienna and Paris indicate that Austria will soon annex the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A hurricane causes much damage in Manila.

October 5.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria declares at Tirnova the independence of the principality.

France, England, and Russia agree on united action to prevent war between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Germany, it is announced, will support Austria-Hungary in plans for the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzogovina.

October 6.—Wilbur Wright, with a passenger in his aeroplane, remains in the air one hour, thus fulfilling the conditions of the $100,000 contract with M. Weiller.

October 7.—The union of Crete and Greece is proclaimed by a popular assembly in Canea, and a decree, signed by five councillors, is issued saying that henceforth affairs will be conducted in the name of the Hellenic Government.

October 8.—Mobs shouting for war with Austria-Hungary fill the streets of Belgrade, Servia, and besiege the King in his palace.

China succeeds in borrowing £5,000,000 on favorable terms for the taking over of the Peking-Hankow Railroad bonds.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

October 2.—Dr. Koch, the noted German tuberculosis expert, has his theory that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to human beings vigorously combated at the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Washington.

October 3.—Four submarines start from Point Judith in a run to Philadelphia.

October 7.—Through a court decision handed down in Washington, the Krupp Gun Company, of Essen, Germany, may sue the Government for alleged infringement of patents in making rifles.

A large grain elevator, owned by the Canadian Pacific and Boston & Maine railroad companies, explodes at Richford, Vt., killing 15 and causing damage of $400,000.

POLITICAL.

October 2.—Mr. Taft continues his speech-making tour throughout Colorado and Wyoming.

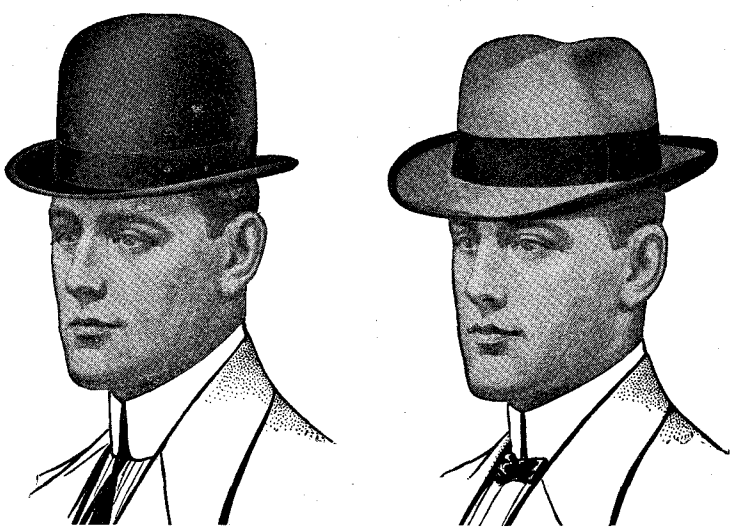
Judge George W. Bingham refuses the nomination for Governor made by the Democrats of New Hampshire.

October 4.—President Roosevelt makes public a letter which he had written to Governor Haskell regarding liquor conditions.

October 7.—President Roosevelt announces that he will not take the stump.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft meet at the dinner of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Hawes, von Gal HATS



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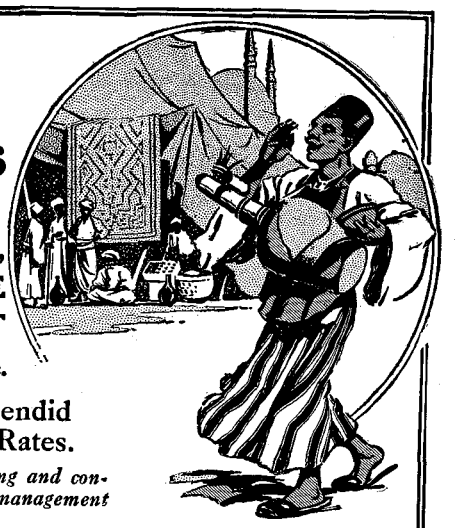

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"P. D.," Lafayette, La.—"What is the imperfect and past participle of 'light' to kindle, and 'light' to dismount? And what is the difference in meaning between 'pride' and 'vanity'?"

The imperfect and the past participle of both is "lighted" or "lit."

"Pride" may be favorably applied, while "vanity" always indicates shallowness and lack of reality. THE STANDARD DICTIONARY says of "pride": "Unreasonable conceit as to one's own superiority whether as to talents, rank, beauty, accomplishments, or other distinctions;" also, "a proper sense of personal dignity." Of "vanity" it says: "A feeling of shallow pride, especially as characteristic and manifested in an overwhelming desire to attract notice and gain admiration in a small way and on slight grounds. Ambitious display. The quality or state of being vain or empty or destitute of reality, worth, or capacity for studying one's nature or needs."

"W. A. K.," Buena Vista, Colo.—"Which of the expressions is correct: 'Hearts *is* trumps' or 'Hearts *are* trumps'? these expressions being considered in their relation to card-playing."

The word "hearts" is used in a distributive sense, suggesting the idea of many; it is therefore a plural noun and should be followed by a plural verb. The expression "hearts *are* trumps" is correct.

"Perplexed," Denver, Colo.—"Which is correct, and why? 'You *would* better put on your jacket' or 'You *had* better put on your jacket.' How are 'Afghanistan' and 'Himalaya' pronounced?"

Altho according to grammatical rule *had better* is incorrect, it has been used by writers of correct English and it may be found repeatedly in the English classics. Therefore, it is generally considered good usage and preferable to *would better*, which, tho correct, is seldom heard and usually considered pedantic.

The name Afghanistan is pronounced af-gan″is-tan′—all of the a's being pronounced like "a" in "arm." There is another pronunciation in vogue in which the a's have the sound of "a" in "at," but it is not preferred. Himalaya is pronounced him-a′la-ya (first "a" as in "arm", second and third "a's" as in "sofa") or ·lē′ya.

"O. T. G.," Portage la Prairie, Man.—"What is the etymology of *suffragette* and where did the word originate?"

The word *suffragette* is formed from the root-word *suffrage* and the suffix *-ette*, which forms diminutive substantives (as, wagon, wagonette), and represents the Old French *-ette*, the feminine form which corresponds to the masculine, as in "*coquet*"; feminine "*coquette*." It originated in England, where it was first used to designate the feminine agitators for woman's suffrage.

"J. K. M.," Washington, Pa.—The sentence "Neither the woman nor I am on trial here" is correct.

"A. C. T.," Rembert, Ala.—"What is the origin of *John Bull* as applied to the English?"

In 1712 a Scotch physician named John Arbuthnot produced a humorous "History of John Bull," a satirical and political allegory in which the belligerent Powers of Europe were represented by John Bull the clothier (England), Nick Frog the linen-draper (France), Louis Baboon (Louis Bourbon), etc. To this characterization and application the name now used to typify the English owes its origin.

"J. C.," Newport, R. I.—(1) As the word *every* means "all, *taken one by one*"; that is, "each," the pronoun used in the sentence you give should be in the singular, not the plural, *e.g.*, "Let every officer have *his* report ready." (2) To get around the difficulty of sex to which you refer, the sentence might be cast "Let all officers have their reports ready." But if the sex of the officers must be specified, then, "Let each officer have his or her report ready"—assuming, of course, that only one report is to be made by each individual.

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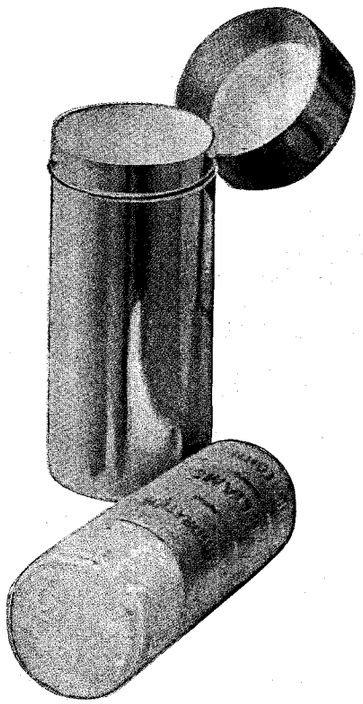

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